REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1912.

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[The text of the report is limited to twenty pages.]

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

No. A. | OOTACAMUND,
19*th March* 1913.

From

LIEUT.-COL. R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. ALEXANDER GORDON CARDEW, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introductory.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1912.

Inspector-General.

2. I held charge of the department throughout the year.

Classes of prisons.

3. The number of Central and District Jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 9 and 5, respectively. Owing to the redistribution of divisions and taluks in the South Canara district effected during the year, the sub-jail at Mudabidri which was opened in 1910, was closed, and one at Bantwel, closed in that year was reopened. Two new sub-jails were opened during the year, one at Uravakonda in the Anantapur district and the other at Kurnool. The number of sub-jails therefore increased from 311 at the beginning to 313 at the end of the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

General summary.

4. The year opened with a population of 10,277 prisoners of all classes; 88,991 prisoners were received and 87,606 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 11,662. Though the prisoners received and discharged during the year were more numerous than in 1911, the daily average fell from 12,168 to 11,332.

Classification of offences —Statement D.

5. A total of 22,448 offences are returned for the year against 21,180 in 1911. Of the former, 73·20 per cent. were for offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the remainder under other laws. Nine persons were committed to jail for offences against the State. The number of offences against the public tranquillity and for theft and allied offences, robbery, house-breaking and house-trespass, culpable homicide, hurt, etc., show an advance, while a reduction is noticeable in the number of persons sentenced for dacoity (from 385 to 335), murder and attempt to commit the same (from 263 to 248), attempt to commit suicide (79 to 47) and for failure to furnish security (1,196 to 1,149). Offences against property formed 47·59 per cent. of the whole as compared with 49·43 in 1911.

Statement No. I—Convicts.

6. On the 1st January 1912, the convict population stood at 7,947 males and 103 females. During the year, 21,180 males and 1,271 females were received by direct committal as compared with 20,093 males and 1,089 females in 1911. The district of Malabar contributed the largest number of direct committals, viz., 2,209, and was followed by Coimbatore with 1,671. The Nilgiri district had only 259. There were 19,740 convicts received by transfer, of whom 3,097 (including 83 from other provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence; 16,486 were received into sub-jails *en route* to jails or other sub-jails, and 157 were admitted into the Penitentiary for deportation. The daily average convict population was 8,875·11 or 1,022·79

fewer than in 1911. At the close of the year, 9,291 convicts remained in custody or 1,241 more than on the corresponding date of the previous year, when the convict population was much reduced owing to the releases at the time of the Delhi Durbar. Of those discharged from jail, 2,172 were released on appeal, 16,863 on expiry of sentence, 2,673 under the remission rules and 9 by order of Government. The figures for the preceding year were 2,257, 17,101, 3,412 and 1,671, respectively. The last figure includes the Durbar releases of December 1911. One hundred and sixty convicts were deported to the Andamans, 26 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, 2 prisoners who escaped remained at large at the close of the year and 30 were executed. Death accounted for 106 convicts against 137 in 1911. Only 4 police registered criminals were sent to other provinces for release, while we admitted 63 criminals from other provinces for this purpose. Twenty-five prisoners were re-admitted during the year who were liberated on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. The number of prisoners received from sub-jails under the scheme for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners was 929.

Statement No. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners.

7. The number of under-trial prisoners who remained at the beginning of 1912 was 1,866, and 43,854 were admitted during the year. The daily average was 2,125·03 as compared with 1,959·47 in 1911. There were 1,969 under-trials in confinement on the 31st December 1912. Two prisoners of this class escaped, one from the sub-jail at Vellore and the other from the Bellary Central Jail. The latter was confined in one of the temporary quarantine sheds outside the main walls and made his way through the roof on a dark night. Twenty-four under-trial prisoners died during the year as compared with 26 in 1911. Of the 25,836 prisoners received into custody (which number excludes transfers), 39·4 per cent. were convicted and 52·8 per cent. were acquitted; the figures for the last year were 37·2 and 54·9, respectively. Sessions prisoners were, on the average, detained for 37·33 days, and those pending trial before Magistrates for 14·84 days. These figures do not show any improvement over those of 1911 when the periods of detention were 35·17 and 14·56 days, respectively.

Civil prisoners.

8. On the 31st December 1911, 361 civil prisoners remained in custody. Two thousand nine hundred and forty-six were admitted and 2,903 were discharged. One prisoner died at the Tanjore District Jail and another was removed to the criminal jail on conviction. The daily average of this class was 331·46, which number as well as the admissions were the highest on record. The number of civil prisoners remaining at the end of the year was 402.

State prisoners.

9. The State prisoner, who was confined in the Vellore Central Jail, was released and kept under police surveillance at Cuddalore with reference to G.O. No. 82, Judicial, dated 20th January 1912. Thirteen prisoners concerned in the Savara-rising, which occurred in the Parlākimedi maliahs in October 1912, were admitted into the Berhampur District Jail, where they remained till the close of the year. Six of them were subsequently released in accordance with G.O. No. 2168, Judicial, dated 28th December 1912.

Statement No. II—Religion of convicts.

10. Christians formed 3·05 per cent., Muhammadans, 9·37 per cent. and Hindus, 87·54 per cent. of the admissions as compared with 3·35, 9·60 and 87·04, respectively, in 1911.

Age of convicts.

11. The number of offenders under 16 years of age, viz., 442, shows a slight advance over that for the preceding year but this is due to a larger number of females admitted, as the males fell from 319 to 310. There were corresponding increases in the number of persons committed to jail of ages "from 16 to 40 years," "from 40 to 60 years" and "above 60 years."

Education.

12. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 16·17 per cent. were literate against 15·83 in 1911.

Previous occupation.

13. The percentage of convicts admitted to jail, who belonged to the agricultural classes, fell from 49 in 1911 to 48 in 1912, as also that of persons employed under Government, Local and Municipal authorities and of those engaged in commerce and trade, while the proportion of persons classified under the other headings of this statement shows a corresponding increase.

14. Of the convicts received during the year, 9·21 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 89·91 to rigorous imprisonment, ·82 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and ·06 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the increase during the year under review in the percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment and the corresponding reduction in that of sentences with hard labour is noticeable. The proportion of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement still continues to fall and now forms only ·82 per cent. of the whole. Prisoners sentenced to a period not exceeding six months were 80·46 per cent. of the whole as compared with 78·84 in 1911. On the 31st December 1912, there remained in confinement, 18 prisoners under sentence of death, 264 sentenced to transportation for life, 178 to transportation for a term of years and 90 to rigorous imprisonment for a period exceeding ten years.

Statement No. III—Nature and length of sentences.

15. During the year, 2,838 or 12·64 per cent. of the convicts admitted, had been previously convicted. Of these, 62 per cent. had one previous conviction, 18 per cent. had two, and nearly 20 per cent. had three or more previous convictions. The preceding year's figures were 62, 19 and 19, respectively. The number of prisoners committed to sub-jails who had been previously convicted was only 472 or 6·80 per cent. of the total of such admissions, as compared with 586 or 8·48 per cent. in the year preceding. This fall is perhaps due in some measure to the care exercised by District Magistrates in compliance with the direction contained in paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1159, Judicial, dated 16th July 1912, reviewing the Jail Administration Report for 1911. It would appear, however, that many of the previous convictions are for offences of a trivial character against Forest Laws and the like, which would furnish an explanation why subsequent offences were dealt with leniently and a term of imprisonment awarded necessitating committal to a sub-jail rather than to a jail. In the absence of qualification, a previous conviction is apt to convey a degree of criminality justifying a longer sentence than can be served in a sub-jail. The table appended gives particulars of habituals, according to the authority by whom they were classified :—

Statement No. IV—Previously convicted prisoners.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting Courts.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrates or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting Court).	Number in column 3 classified as "habitual" by the Jail Superintendent.	Total habituals admitted.	Ratio per cent. of column 7 to column 3.
1	Rajahmundry	1,507	305	9	7	321	21·30
2	Vellore	1,993	374	...	...	374	18·77
3	Trichinopoly	1,087	163	...	11	174	16·01
4	Coimbatore	1,457	229	...	4	233	15·99
5	Penitentiary	1,779	332	...	...	332	18·66
6	Cannanore	1,254	178	...	1	179	14·27
7	Salem	1,159	156	...	...	156	13·46
8	Bellary	1,380	323	...	...	323	23·41
9	Vizagapatam ...	752	238	...	...	238	31·65
10	Cuddalore	535	143	...	...	143	26·73
11	Tanjore	32	4	...	...	4	12·50
12	Palamcottah	583	95	...	...	95	16·30
13	Madura	1,377	286	...	1	287	20·84
14	Berhampur	613	108	...	...	108	17·62
	Total ...	15,508	2,934	9	24	2,967	19·13

Of the convicts admitted, 19·13 per cent. were habituals. Twenty-four convicts were identified as habituals after admission to jail. Of these, 11 were identified at Trichinopoly and 7 at Rajahmundry. In course of time and with more perfect arrangements, the number of convicts, identified in jail as habituals whose previous histories were unknown at the time of commitment, should disappear.

The requirements of the Prisons Act IX of 1894 with regard to the separation of prisoners have been strictly complied with in all jails. Habituals are kept

apart entirely from casuals at night, and as far as possible during working hours. Without, practically speaking, two separate enclosures, each fully equipped with workshops, hospital, etc., it is next to impossible to ensure that some small measure of communication does not take place between the two classes by day, in most jails. A solution of the problem offered, has been to assign one or more jails for occupation by habituals only. This would mitigate the evil but not remove it altogether.

Youthful offenders.

16. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jail under the age of 15, fell from 291 to 278. Of these, no fewer than 203 (including 109 girls) were received into sub-jails. Fifty-four boys were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 104 boys and 120 girls spent their time in a jail or sub-jail. The increase in the number of girls committed to jail is regrettable and quite out of proportion to the total number of youthful offenders as compared with the small ratio which females of more mature age, bear to the total criminal population. The reason is hard to assign, unless it be that boys and girls below a certain age, differ but little, but when manhood or womanhood arrives, the sexes diverge and character is formed, which in the case of grown-up females is much less criminally disposed, than in mature males.

Tanjore Jail for adolescents.

17. On the 31st December 1912, there remained in confinement at the Tanjore District Jail, 272 convicts all told, of whom 3 were under 15 years of age, 214 between the ages of 16 and 21, and 47 convicts aged 21 to 25. Of the total number who remained on that date, no fewer than 109 prisoners had been sentenced to less than a year, while 5 were lifers and 7 were under sentence of transportation for a term. The staff of teachers, trade and gymnastic instructors sanctioned by Government have been all employed, and progress so far is satisfactory. The classes are well attended and the boys are eager to learn. Some few prisoners are anxious to obtain employment after release instead of returning to their old haunts, thereby showing a desire to be independent and earn their own living in a legitimate way. It is hoped in time that aid societies may be established in every district, capable and willing to give these young men on discharge from jail, material help and advice and looking after their welfare generally. It is the lack of assistance at this juncture that facilitates a return to jail so frequently and constitutes the weakest spot in the effort at reform. The way now seems clear for any philanthropic gentlemen to come forward, as financial help has been promised. It is under consideration to introduce the teaching of agriculture for boys of the cultivating class, if the conditions are favourable. They form a very large proportion of the total criminal population of the Tanjore Jail and are more likely to take to farming and labouring after release, than to any form of handicraft. A proposal has also been made to provide a second Telugu teacher as the numbers who speak this language and wish instruction in it, have quite outgrown the capabilities of the present instructor.

Statement No. V—Escapes and recaptures.

18. During the year under review, five prisoners escaped from jails, two from inside and three from outside the main walls. Two of the latter had each less than a year's sentence to serve, and they escaped from the garden owing to want of vigilance on the part of the guard. At Vellore, one convict warder who was on sentry duty at night and whose business it was to prevent other convicts escaping, escaped himself by scaling the wall with the aid of iron pegs driven into the masonry at intervals. A large proportion of convict officers having been released on Durbar day, the choice of others to succeed them became very limited, with the result that some men were promoted to prison rank, to fill the vacancies, who otherwise would be ineligible. The remaining four escapes were either from the garden, as happened at Trichinopoly and Madura, or from the quarantine blocks as occurred at Vellore and Tanjore. Except in the escape at Madura, where the convict who was working in the presence of the warder in charge, suddenly took it into his head to bolt, these escapes were due to the negligence of the warders in charge who still for some unaccountable reason, and despite repeated advice, allow prisoners to stray out of sight. Three of the five men who escaped were recaptured and also one prisoner who escaped in the previous year from Cuddalore. Sub-jails return eight escapes, one from inside and seven from outside the buildings. All these were recaptured. Considering the facilities afforded in most jails and sub-jails, it is something to be thankful for and a tribute to the general good treatment that prisoners receive, that escapes are not more numerous.

Statement No. VI—Offences and punishments.

19. The number of offences recorded during the year fell from 11,268 in 1911 to 10,698. Of these latter, 69 per cent. were classed as minor. Eight cases were dealt with by criminal courts as compared with six in the preceding year. Offences relating to work formed 47·6 per cent. of the whole. Taking individual jails, Vellore had the largest number connected with work, viz., 1,083. Coimbatore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore show increases and the remaining jails a reduction. The number of offences against labour depends a good deal on the nature of the industries carried on in a jail, and these vary, and also on the strictness of the subordinate staff in reporting offences; so comparisons are not always justifiable, as the conditions are not the same everywhere. All work capable of being so treated, is tasked. Offences relating to prohibited articles increased slightly, and Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and Coimbatore had the largest figures. Efforts are made to put down the trade in contraband but not always with success, and tobacco and such articles find their way in smaller or larger quantities, into every jail. Convicts accustomed to smoke or snuff are prepared to take risks to indulge in the luxury and are apt to resent any interference with the surreptitious traffic. At the Penitentiary, the stringent measures adopted by the Superintendent to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles are believed to have been the cause of a certain amount of disaffection especially among the habitual convicts. When the new scale of diet was introduced into the Penitentiary on the 1st October 1912, a number of these habituals, nearly all natives of Madras City, made the supposed insufficiency of food a common cause of complaint, and failing compliance with their demand, took to rioting on the morning of the 27th November. While the disturbance was in progress, the Superintendent, Jailor, some Indian warders and convict warders were seriously injured, and peace was only restored after recourse was had to the use of firearms. Three of the ringleaders were shot and died almost immediately of their injuries while the other rioters are being prosecuted. A committee was held under the orders of Government to enquire into the cause of this riot and their decision is awaited. Offences under other headings show a reduction and do not call for remarks.

The ratio of punishments per 100 of population was 122·02 as against 115·30 in the year preceding. Each convict accordingly got on an average 1·22 punishments in the year. Warnings formed 20·3 per cent. of the whole. The number of cases in which penal diet was imposed fell from 104 to 92, and whippings were inflicted in 14 instances against 12 in 1911. The forms of punishment most frequently resorted to were handcuffing, fetters and forfeiture of remission. Palamcottah and Cuddalore again show the highest percentage of punishments which I consider to be due to a greater degree of strictness in enforcing task work than obtains elsewhere. In both jails the punishments were mostly of a minor character.

Corporal punishments.

20. During the year, 14 whippings were awarded as compared with 12 in 1911. The sub-joined table gives particulars of these whippings :—

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
				Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.								The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.	(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
1	Central Jails	18,353	7,917	...	...	1	1	6	8	·04	·10	...	...
2	District Jails	4,304	2,654	1	2	2	1	...	6	·14	·23	...	...
3	Subsidiary Jails	6,555	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,212	10,698	1	2	3	2	6	14	·05	·13	...	...
	Total for 1911 ...	30,630	11,268	...	1	...	1	10	12	·04	·11	...	...

As to the jails where whipping was resorted to, two each were inflicted at Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore and Madura, and one each at Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Cannanore, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Berhampore. Such large and important jails as those at Vellore and Trichinopoly report no case of corporal punishment. Assaults on jail officers and fellow prisoners were the causes of most of the whippings; three men were whipped for committing theft of jail property and one prisoner who was punished in other ways no fewer than 48 times previously for persistent refusal to complete his task, also received a whipping. At the Penitentiary, one prisoner was given 30 stripes for having expressed himself openly to other convicts assembled at an inspection parade, that if they had done their work properly on the day of the riot and disembowelled the Superintendent, there would have been no further trouble. These cases, I think, show, that not alone was whipping inflicted as a last resort and for the most serious class of offence that a convict can well commit, but that the day has not yet arrived when discipline and order can be maintained in a jail without recourse to the cane. A whipping is always a serious and, in many ways, a cruel and inhuman form of punishment to inflict on any adult, but until some other suitable means can be found to deter convicts from overawing the staff, it would not answer to dispense with it. The effect on the culprit himself is seldom fraught with good, but the effect on the other convicts is salutary.

Conduct of habituals.

21. At the beginning of the year, 3,311 habituals remained in custody in all the Central and District Jails. Three thousand sixteen were received during the year, making in all 6,327 habituals dealt with. They formed only 26·2 per cent. of the convict population but received no less than 52·35 pe cent. of the punishments and 11 of the 14 whippings. What to do with these men is a vexed problem. They merely go out of jail to thieve and come back again. Nobody supposes that a few years in jail, under conditions that to them are far from being unpleasant, will cure them of their criminal tendencies. Long or indeterminate sentences are wanted if only as a protection to society in general, and jail life should not be so easy as to make them indifferent whether they return or not. Cure them by all means, if that is possible, but if not, they should be detained in a hospital for the morally incurable.

Fetters.

22. As a punishment, fetters were imposed in 3,916 cases against 3,735 in the preceding year. For purposes of safe custody, they were resorted to on 3,465 occasions as compared with 2,413 in 1911. The risks run in sending convicts in large numbers to work extramurally and the insecurity of quarantine wards, etc., make it necessary to take all precautions including fetters, to prevent escapes. Superintendents have been frequently impressed with the desirability of dispensing with fetters for purposes of security whenever this course can be taken without undue risk.

Statement No. VII—Prison officers.

23. The number of convicts employed as prison officers during the year was 1,629 as against 1,997 in the previous year; the percentage of males and females was 8·46 and 5·14, respectively, as compared with 8·24 and 6·01 in 1911. The number of punishments awarded to them during the year was only 726 against 774 in the preceding year. These officers, under present conditions, are indispensable, though a great deal has been and might be said against their employment. They certainly are not an unmixed blessing and their moral influence over other convicts is not of a high standard. Many of them, however, render good service.

Statement C—Remission system.

24. During the year, 2,673 convicts (including one simple imprisonment prisoner sentenced to less than a year) were released under the remission rules. Seven convicts forfeited all the remission they earned, as a punishment. The maximum remission of 786 days and the highest gratuity of Rs. 28-7-6 were earned by a lifer confined in the Cannanore Central Jail. Special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of twelve months was awarded to 1,919 convicts.

Statement No. VIII—and Statement No. H.—Diet scales.

25. The scales of diet shown in statement No. VIII were followed in all jails except Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Coimbatore, during the first nine months of the year. In the four jails mentioned, for the whole year, and in all other jails, for the last three months of the year, the scales of diet shown in

Statement H were in force. In the scale for European and Eurasian prisoners, the issue tentatively of ragi flour for wheat flour was substituted. In other respects no alteration has been made in the diet except in individual instances and under the orders of Medical officers. The new diet scale for Indian prisoners has been the cause of a good deal of discussion from time to time and, I might add, of misgiving as to its sufficiency and capability of maintaining health. As the person responsible for recommending it, I made it my duty to watch its effects carefully with the object of having it modified or abolished as the case might be, if circumstances called for such a course. The diet has been in force in three large central jails since 1st July 1908, in one other large central jail since 1st October 1910, and in all other jails since the 1st October 1912. It goes, I think, without saying that an unsuitable or insufficient diet would manifest itself in a general loss of body weight, and a large increase of sickness and mortality, though, of course, it is understood that individual cases of loss of weight and death are at times totally independent of the amount or quality of the food consumed. The new diet is smaller than the old by 5 ounces, so it might be expected that weight generally would fall under it, but the fact is, nothing of the kind occurred. Out of 15,395 prisoners discharged from jail in 1912, when the figures should have been deeply impressed with the effect of the new diet, no fewer than 68·55 per cent. gained in weight. This is not alone a good figure by itself, but it is actually well above the average percentage that gained weight during the last seven years 1901—1907, viz., 61·6, when the old diet was in force. I attribute this to the new diet being sufficient in quantity and having its constituents well proportioned. Anything given in excess is not alone wasted, but a positive injury by overtaxing the digestive organs, and paves the way for bowel disturbances of all sorts, not to mention other diseases, the result of "dining not wisely but too well." The maintenance of a good general state of health ought, of course, be one of the results of an appropriate diet, incidental disturbing causes being set aside. Limitation of space forbids me to go largely into figures, but I cannot forbear giving the mortality rates for the past five years, viz.—

Mortality per mile.

1908	29·28
1909	25·24
1910	14·47
1911	13·48
1912	11·56

Surely these figures are good evidence of success in keeping down the death-rate in our jails. Each of the past three years is a record of low mortalities as compared with those that preceded it, so far as our statistics go back, and I think they fully vindicate the health-maintaining properties of the new diet. With such good results in the matter of keeping the body weight up and the death-rate down, it hardly seems necessary to make further comment on this aspect of the diet question.

Complaints have been made by some convicts about the insufficiency of the food and especially the shortage of salt. Considering the thousands of prisoners that pass through the jail each year, and how people of all classes object to having their supplies cut down, particularly when they do not pay for them, the complaints have been few and practically confined to one or two jails. At Vellore, which is the largest of all our jails in point of population, there were but three prisoners who made any reference to their food to either the Superintendent or myself. It was much the same in most other jails where the complainants might be counted on the fingers. The Penitentiary was the notable exception, and here the shortage of food was supposed to lead to a riot. But even at the Penitentiary, those who complained were a very small proportion of the whole jail and were mostly all habituals and natives of Madras City. It has been observed by some Superintendents, that amongst those admitted since the new diet was introduced, the tendency is to gain weight, whereas with those previously fed on the old diet the proportion of lost weights has been in excess. If the cutting down of the food supplies helps to make the jail distasteful to old criminals, I think it furnishes almost as strong an argument for the continuance of the new scales as either the reduced mortality, the increase in weight, or the saving of expenditure involved thereby. I must add a word as to the reputed shortage of salt as this is perhaps the most frequent cause of complaint. The present issue of half an ounce per

head, is agreed upon by all authorities who have ever ventured an opinion on the subject of diet, as ample, and some even go so far as to say that anything in excess of that amount, is injurious. To conclude, I give below a few of the remarks made by some experienced Superintendents on the subject of the new diet:—

Mr. Gadsden:—"I am of opinion that what evidence there is, is all in favour of it. The absence of bowel complaints and the general health of the jail during the period it has been in force, all point to the diet being a most suitable one."

Mr. Young:—"The new scale caused no discontent; in fact the prisoners rather like it and its introduction has so far resulted in the almost complete extinction of bowel complaints."

Captain Cameron:—"There is every reason to believe that the new diet is a sound one and it is interesting to note that bowel complaints have been considerably reduced in number since its introduction."

Mr. Subramania Aiyar:—"The new diet is still a luxurious scale to more than 95 per cent. of the prison population of this Presidency."

I might quote other authorities to the same effect, but these and the figures produced should suffice to show that there is ample justification for continuing the new diet. Convicts, like all people, should eat to live and not live to eat. In former years, they did the latter, gorged themselves, and paid the penalty, while the public uncomplainingly paid the bill. Moderation in eating is as necessary as in drinking, and the one is as likely to be followed by beneficial results as is the other. This is what our experience of the experimental jail diet teaches, and it is hoped the lesson will not be lost.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G.

Total expenditure.

26. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year comes to Rs. 13,81,052-6-1 which is Rs. 57-11-7 less than that shown in the monthly statements of jail charges furnished by the Accountant-General. This small difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been communicated to that officer. The total expenditure for the year is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 93,194. This is chiefly owing to decreased manufactory and dietary charges. The difference between the total of Statement No. IX and the total expenditure, is due to the sum of Rs. 4,89,122 representing charges against manufactures, petty construction and repairs, general supervision, police custody and three other minor items not being included in the statement and to a charge of Rs. 719 representing the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery department being added to the total expenditure as required by the orders of the Government of India. The result is the sum of Rs. 8,92,350 which is the total exhibited in Statement No. IX.

Establishment charges.

27. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 3,21,272 or Rs. 27,879 more than in the preceding year. The cost per head of population rose from Rs. 24-1-10 to Rs. 28-5-8 owing chiefly to the smaller number of prisoners dealt with. The increase in the total expenditure is due mainly to the grant of Royal bonus at the time of the Durbar to officers drawing Rs. 50 and under; to the raising of the status of the Cannanore Jail to a first-class Central Jail with effect from 1st April 1912; to the allowances on account of dearness of food being paid in all jails during the year instead of in a smaller number of jails for a portion only of the year in 1911; to the increment of salary drawn by the Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail and the jail allowance by the Medical Officer; and lastly to the acting allowances drawn by officers while the permanent incumbents were absent on leave. At the Penitentiary, the cost per head was highest, viz., Rs. 45-3-6, which is due to the permanent Superintendent having returned from leave and to the debit of the pay of Captain Maconachie, I.M.S., while undergoing training at that jail. The increased cost per head at Tanjore was in consequence of the debit of the pay of the teaching staff throughout the year instead of for a portion of the year in 1911 and to the higher rate of pay drawn by the Superintendent. The latter reason also explains the increase per head at Cuddalore. In other jails it was chiefly owing to a smaller population. The Madura Jail showed the lowest charge per head in consequence of the Superintendent being a part time officer.

Dietary charges.

28. As the result of a smaller prison population, the expenditure on dieting prisoners fell from Rs. 4,06,240 to Rs. 3,85,544 while the cost per head rose from Rs. 34-4-2 to Rs. 35-0-9 on account of the increased prices of food-grains. Among the Central Jails, Vizagapatam shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 46-11-6 which is explained by the Superintendent to be due to failure on the part of the contractor to make supplies which had to be purchased at higher rates than those contracted for. Allowing for the increase of stock at the end as compared with the beginning of the year, the cost becomes reduced to Rs. 35-12-4. As usual, the Penitentiary shows the highest rate per head for dieting prisoners, viz., Rs. 35-5-4. Among District Jails, the Berhampur and Cuddalore Jails are the most expensive, though the charges become reduced somewhat when the opening and the closing balances of stock for the year are taken into account. According to Statement E, the Penitentiary and Cannanore among Central Jails and Madura among District Jails are the most expensive. In reality, the differences between the various jails are trifling and are explained by the variation in the rates at which supplies were procurable. Tanjore among District Jails and Vellore among Central Jails fed their prisoners most economically, the cost of diet in each case being under Rs. 30. During the year, vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 12,525 were purchased as compared with Rs. 17,823 in 1911. This is partially due to more successful gardening. Were it not for the introduction of the new diet which contains some 5 ounces of food-grains less than the old, the charge per head for dieting would be appreciably more than it is. The economy effected in this way was more than counterbalanced by the rise in the price of food stuffs, which were dearer in 1912, than in any of the years preceding with the exception of ragi which was slightly cheaper than in 1909.

Hospital charges.

29. Expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 31,935 to Rs. 31,448 while the charge per prisoner rose from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 2-12-5. The high rates per head at the Berhampur, Cuddalore, Bellary, the Penitentiary, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Palamcottah Jails are attributable to the smaller population dealt with. Outbreaks of cholera at Berhampur, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry contributed to the increased cost per head in these jails.

Clothing and bedding.

30. Expenditure on clothing and bedding was nearly the same as in the previous year though the cost per head increased from Rs. 2-3-9 to Rs. 2-6-8. This was due to a smaller prison population and to the renewal of clothing and bedding on a larger scale than usual, at Rajahmundry, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Vellore and Coimbatore Jails.

Sanitation charges.

31. The total cost and the cost per head fell from Rs. 29,748 and Rs. 2-7-1 to Rs. 26,366 and Rs. 2-5-3. Large sums paid for Municipal water in Madras City cause the rate per head at the Civil Jail and the Penitentiary to appear unduly high. At Rajahmundry, firewood for the engine used in lifting water and the payments made for the repair of pumps and the hire of a steam engine added to the charges. The payment of water-tax at Vizagapatam and Madura contributed to the increased cost per head; both jails were attacked by cholera, which shows that immunity from that disease is not secured by dealing in Municipal water.

Charges for moving prisoners.

32. The expenditure fell from Rs. 50,120 to Rs. 46,695 while the cost per head remained the same as in the preceding year. The exclusion of the sum of Rs. 4,428 incurred in the deportation of the Bombay, Ceylon and Mercara transportation prisoners, accounts for the decreased expenditure. The Berhampur Jail shows the highest charge per head which is due to a larger amount paid for railway warrants and to a smaller prison population.

Miscellaneous services and supplies.

33. A decrease has taken place against this general heading, which is due to a smaller amount having been paid under "Rewards" than in the previous year. Sub-jails contributed largely to the increased lighting charges as the lighting arrangements were improved.

Travelling Allowances.

34. An increase from Rs. 3,168 to Rs. 3,812 in travelling allowances was due to the unavoidable transfer of a larger number of officers than usual rendered necessary in the interests of the jail service.

35. A decrease has taken place against this general heading though under the detailed headings of "Telephone" and "Stationery charges" there is an increase. The payment of enhanced rates for the maintenance of telephonic communication in certain jails and the debit in the year under report of the charges relating to the previous year, account for the increase. Under "Stationery" the omission of the value of stationery in the Financial statement of the previous year—*vide* paragraph 26 of the Annual Report—accounts for the increase. The high cost of contingencies at the Civil Jail, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Madura is due to the inclusion of taxes on jail buildings paid to the Municipalities concerned. The payment of Municipal taxes on buildings at the Penitentiary after the close of the year (1912) accounts for decreased expenditure under the head "Rents, rates and taxes," during the past year, at that jail.

Contingencies.

36. The total expenditure and cost per head fell from Rs. 11,896 and Rs. 0–15–8 to Rs. 6,633 and Rs. 0–9–4. This is attributable to the sale of "Dairy cattle" on the closing of the "dairies" in some jails, and also to the debit of a smaller amount on account of the purchase of articles of European manufacture. The increase under the detailed heads "Disciplinary dead-stock" and "Arms and accoutrements" was due to the purchase of locks and the supply of extra arms, etc., to the additional warders entertained at the Cannanore and Vizagapatam Jails consequent on their being raised in status.

Extraordinary Charges.

37. The total expenditure in sub-jails and the total cost per head was Rs. 1,77,145 and Rs. 77–12–9 respectively, as compared with Rs. 1,64,633 and Rs. 77–11–10 in 1911. A higher daily average population and dearness of provisions account for the increases. High rates are noticeable in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Malabar, and South Canara, where there are special sub-jails guarded by warders instead of Police. The comparatively high outlay per head in the Nilgiri district is owing to a smaller population and the expensiveness of food-grains. Comparing all the districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 109–1–5 in the South Canara district to Rs. 48–9–3 in the Bellary district. Charges for "Clothing and bedding," "Contingencies," and "Extraordinary charges" have gone down whilst the figures under the other headings have gone up. Charges for establishment are relatively high in the special sub-jails which are guarded altogether by warders. At the Nellore and Mangalore sub-jails, where the contract system of dieting prisoners is in force, a higher cost per head has been incurred than in the three other special sub-jails. Under contingencies a decrease is noticeable against "Rents, rates and taxes" which is apparently due to non-payment of Municipal tax on the sub-jail buildings at Trichinopoly during the year.

Statement G.

38. The grand total of expenditure fell from Rs. 8,99,241 to Rs. 8,92,350 and the total cost per head increased from Rs. 73–14–5 to Rs. 78–12–0. A smaller population dealt with, together with the other reasons given against the various detailed heads, taking one with another, account for these changes.

Grand total of expenditure.

39. With a fall in the number of convicts, the average number under sentence of labour on working days declined from 9,780·03 to 8,727·42. Those sick, convalescent and infirm show a reduction. Prisoners who remained unemployed for other reasons were more numerous than in the previous year. It seems that those undergoing quarantine are so shown, though there is no very valid reason why such prisoners should not do some work. The number of convicts employed as prison officers and prison servants declined from 807 and 845 to 703 and 740 respectively. Except at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, where the prevalence of cholera led to an unusual but trifling increase, the 10 per cent. limit of convict servants was not exceeded. Though the number engaged on gardening in Central and District Jails fell from 737·95 to 677·31 the value of garden produce rose from Rs. 21,650 in 1911 to Rs. 22,600 in 1912. More prisoners than seem necessary are employed on gardening at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly as compared with Vellore and Coimbatore where large tracts of land are under cultivation. Convicts at work preparing articles for jail use declined from 1,519 to 1,281; those employed on jail repairs show a reduction, while the numbers employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings increased. With the fall in the total average population, the number employed on manufactures declined from 3,790 to 3,243, and the ratio

Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts.

of these figures to the number under sentence of labour fell from 38·76 in 1911 to 37·16 in 1912. Though the difference is but little, it is not satisfactory to see the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures show a downward tendency, as it generally means a want of work.

Statement No. XII—Net cash earnings.

40. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accounts Department the total receipts come to Rs. 4,76,398–0–2 which is Rs. 75–1–3 more than the figures recorded in the books of this office. This difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been communicated to the Accountant-General. The amount paid into the Treasury was Rs. 4,93,659–5–0 excluding Rs. 3,307–13–4, received by the sale of vegetable, etc., but including a sum of Rs. 20,644–3–0 being the value of convict labour employed in jail presses, with reference to G.O. No. 299, Judicial, dated 13th March 1913. These deposits added to Rs. 1,580–4–0 cash in hand at the close of the year, give a total of Rs. 4,95,239–9–0 against Rs. 4,89,130–15–0 in 1911. Including a sum of Rs. 3,217–6–0 in cash which remained in hand at the opening of the year, Rs. 3,66,636–9–0 were drawn from the Treasury. The excess of the deposits over the withdrawals is Rs. 1,28,603 which represents the cash earnings during the year 1912, as compared with Rs. 24,118–14–0 in 1911. The Penitentiary has the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 40,697–8–0 which includes Rs. 14,826–4–0 being the value of convict labour supplied to the Government Branch Press. Vellore comes next with Rs. 26,258–1–0 which also includes Rs. 1,800 as convict labour supplied to the District Press. Among District Jails, Palamcottah records the highest cash earnings, viz., Rupees 11,218–15–0. The non-adjustment in the year of large outstandings of over Rs. 76,000 due by the Military and Police Departments, chiefly accounts for the minus cash earnings of Rs. 13,386–14–0 in the Coimbatore Jail, which was credited with Rs. 2,099–6–0, the value of convict labour supplied to the District Press. The low cash earnings at Cannanore even after adding press earnings of Rs. 1,918–9–0 is reported by the Superintendent to be due to the supply of fibre to the Military Department at the same rate as in previous years, while the price of raw materials had risen considerably. At Madura, a larger amount of outstandings than in the preceding year chiefly accounts for the decline. The average cash earning per head, on the total average number employed on manufactures, rose from Rs. 6–6–0 to Rs. 39–10–0. The Penitentiary amongst Central Jails and Palamcottah amongst District Jails show the highest earnings per head. At Trichinopoly and Vellore the earnings average Rs. 76–11–0 and Rs. 65–11–0 per head, respectively. During the year, supplies of the value of Rs. 66,470–3–1 were made to the Military Department against Rs. 95,062–4–7 in 1911 but the former amount does not include a sum of Rs. 43,718 unadjusted at the close of the year. The Police Department was supplied with goods to the value of Rs. 1,34,448 as against Rs. 1,51,644 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 33,237 due by the Police also remained unadjusted at the end of December 1912.

Statement No. XII-A.

41. This statement which takes into account the opening and closing balances for the year, provides better material for contrasting the working of the factory of one jail with another, or one year with another, than statement XII which deals only with cash. A jail may make a heavy cash profit by selling out its stock and recovering the money for inclusion in the year's accounts, whereas in reality progress may not be at all satisfactory; or the reverse may occur, and an absence of cash earnings does not necessarily mean any want of success. Statement XII-A shows that the increase in assets for the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,829 as compared with Rs. 1,06,403 in 1911. Coimbatore, Vellore and Trichinopoly among Central Jails and Tanjore, Madura and Berhampur among District Jails show a decrease as compared with the previous year. The decrease at Coimbatore is considerable and is reported to be due to (1) lack of orders, (2) the discouragement of private sales, (3) a large contract having been undertaken at a rate which gave only a small margin of profit, and (4) the employment of convicts in large numbers on building work which yielded no cash but which reduced considerably the number available for employment on manufactures. All things taken into account, the Coimbatore Jail did not come up to expectations during the year gone by, so far as the working of its large factory is concerned. The decreases in other jails are ascribable to various causes, such as fewer convicts employed on manufactures; a reduction in the prices of money bags;

the late receipt of orders for sandals; the sale of manufactured goods through the medium of a contractor, and other minor causes. Tanjore would have shown better results had it not been for the defalcations which took place in that jail. The increase at the Penitentiary is altogether due to the inclusion of press earnings, which were excluded last year; Rajahmundry has improved its position by about Rs. 3,000 and Vellore, though not quite as good as last year, has to its credit assets amounting to a very respectable sum. Bellary has done the best of all the Central Jails, by an increase of over Rs. 4,000 on the previous year's figures. Among District Jails, Palamcottah has done remarkably well, with a profit so called, of over Rs. 7,000, which is a steady advance on last year. This Jail factory has been well managed by Mr. Snow. Cuddalore more than maintained its position. Fluctuations in the value of the assets from year to year must be expected and are dependent on a great variety of causes, working in various degrees in different places. Taking all considerations into calculation, the increase in the assets for the year, as compared with the year preceding, may be regarded as satisfactory.

Statement No. XII-B.

42. The total value of articles manufactured in jails and the percentage of convicts employed on making them fell from Rs. 5,38,132-12-8 and 39·97 to Rs. 4,98,080-3-9 and 38·66. The Penitentiary had the highest percentage of prisoners so employed, viz., 63·89, while the Vizagapatam Jail returns the small figure of 18·45 only. In the former jail, the convicts engaged on the Press are included. A large number of convicts engaged on building operations at Vizagapatam explains the low percentage on manufactures at that jail.

Statement No. XIII.

43. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year fell from Rupees 8,75,122-2-0 to Rs. 7,63,747-0-0 as a result of greater cash earnings. The net cost per head of average strength also fell from Rs. 71-14-0 to Rs. 67-6-0. This charge varies from Rs. 39-4-0 at Palamcottah to Rs. 96-12-0 at Vizagapatam, if the Civil Jail at Madras be excluded. Comparing the average cost of maintaining a prisoner with the cash value of his earnings for a year, it is very clear that not much in the way of gain is to be had from the proceeding. His earnings are so low and his charges for maintenance so high as to completely refute the statements so often and so thoughtlessly made, that he is overworked and underfed. If he did not work harder outside the jail, he would die of inanition, unless he appropriated the profits of somebody else's labour, and he certainly would not preserve his health in anything like the same degree, as is done for him in jail.

Value of supplies made by jails for departmental use.

44. The value of articles supplied during the year by the Jail department to itself amounted to Rs. 72,508 as compared with Rs. 74,167 in the year preceding. In the former sum the estimated value of garden produce issued to prisoners, viz., Rs. 20,698 and of vegetables sold to the public which realized Rs. 1,902 is not included. Convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department is valued at Rs. 13,101 as compared with Rs. 5,606 in 1911.

VITAL STATEMENTS Nos. XIV TO XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B.

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and mortality.

45. The following table gives particulars of the sick and death rates for the year 1912 and the four preceding years:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1908 ...	13,149	285	21·6	99	286	385	7·5	21·8	29·8
1909 ...	13,340	310	23·2	48	262	310	3·6	19·6	23·2
1910 ...	12,997	256	19·7	2	186	188	·2	14·3	14·5
1911 ...	12,168	237	19·5	5	159	164	·4	13·1	13·5
1912 ...	11,332	218	19·2	16	115	131	1·4	10·2	11·6

In comparison with 1911, the figures of sickness and mortality, especially the latter, show a marked improvement. The daily average sick and the ratio of sick per mille fell from 237 and 19·5 to 218 and 19·2, respectively. The admissions to

hospital rose from 5,528 to 5,652 but this increase is due to a larger number of prisoners treated in sub-jails, as the total number in all Central and District Jails was only 3,871, as compared with 4,174 in the preceding year. There were only 131 deaths during the year, or 33 fewer than in 1911. The death-rate per mille fell from 13·48 to 11·56, which is the lowest on record. In fact, for three years in succession the record has been broken, till we have now reached a figure which is the lowest death-rate ever known heretofore in any Jail Administration of the eight larger Provinces of British India, so far as statistics are available. It is, I hope, pardonable to feel some pride in this achievement. We cannot of course go on lowering death-rates year by year, till we reach the stage of immortality, but I believe we can still improve on an 11·56 per mille death-rate, and would have got into single figures even this year, were it not for an unfortunate outbreak of cholera at Vizagapatam, and several deaths from violence and accident. All this occurred during the past year though the death-rate of sub-jails, which is incorporated with the general jail death-rate, had actually increased. This excellent result is due to various causes such as improved sanitation, a sustained devotion to duty on the part of jail officers generally and, I think I might add, to the introduction of the new dietary. Under an insufficient and badly adjusted food scale, such a result would not, I consider, be possible of attainment. Progress during the year in the matter of health has been remarkable and the department in this direction at least has made great advances. It is worthy of note that in the five jails where the mortality was highest, viz., Vellore, Vizagapatam, the Penitentiary, Madura and Berhampur, the new diet was not in force throughout the year, whereas of the four jails where it was issued continuously throughout, Coimbatore and Cannanore had the lowest mortalities ever recorded. Rajahmundry had a lower record than ever it had under the old diet and Trichinopoly was lower than it had been for twenty-five years previously. Though figures may, and will vary in different jails and from year to year, the results in 1912 would seem to point to something more than mere fortuitous accident. Of the 131 deaths that took place in the year under review, 18 occurred at Vellore, 15 at Vizagapatam, 12 at Madura and 11 at the Penitentiary. Trichinopoly and Berhampur each returned 8 deaths and Rajahmundry and Salem 7 each. Bellary had 5 deaths, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Cuddalore 3 each, while Palamcottah and Tanjore had 2 and 1 respectively. The sub-jails contributed 28 deaths against 25 in 1911. Cholera caused 16 deaths during the year and one convict died in the quarantine ward of the Central Jail at Bellary of bubonic plague within three days of his admission to jail.

Death-rates in the several classes of jails.

46. While the death-rates in the Central and District Jails declined from 12·70 and 19·44 in 1911 to 10·40 and 16·13 per mille respectively during the year under review, that of sub-jails increased from 11·80 to 12·30 per mille. This may be attributed to the advances made in the administration of the larger penal institutions where the conditions are generally more favourable for the maintenance of health and the treatment of the sick.

Berhampur.

47. This jail has the highest death-rate, viz., 41·17 per mille as compared with 28·30 in the previous year. There were 8 deaths altogether. Two prisoners aged 50 and 60, the latter a leper, died of dysentery; one died of cholera, another of tubercle of the lungs. The remaining four deaths were due to pleurisy, tetanus, valvular disease of the heart and pemphigus. In small jails like Berhampur, the mortality is liable to vary a great deal. The jail itself is by no means a healthy one.

Vizagapatam.

48. The number of deaths and the death-rate per mille at the Vizagapatam Jail, compare unfavourably with those of the preceding year; the former advanced from 5 to 15 and the latter from 7·87 to 25·52. This increase is due entirely to an outbreak of cholera which caused 10 deaths. One prisoner died of dysentery after having had five repeated attacks. There was one death from tuberculosis of the lung, the prisoner in question being anæmic and emaciated on admission and probably suffering from the disease at the time. The other three deaths were due to pneumonia, valvular disease of the heart and epilepsy. The majority of the prisoners admitted from the agency tracts were chronic malarial subjects who, on admission, were found to be suffering from anæmia. Hook worms are said to be common amongst these people. Were it not for the cholera, the death-rate of this jail would have been below the average.

49. The jail which comes next in the list with a high death-rate is Madura, where however only 12 prisoners died, as compared with 19 in 1911. The death-rate declined from 39·28 to 24·54 per mille and so the results for the year show a marked improvement. Dysentery was the cause of 5 deaths, tubercle of the intestines 2, and enteritis 1. One convict, who escaped from police custody on his way from Court, was shot and died in jail from the injuries received. The remaining deaths were due to cirrhosis of the liver, softening of the brain and abscess of the lung. Bowel diseases are a frequent cause of sickness and death at Madura, and cholera is a frequent visitor, though the jail is supplied throughout with Municipal pipe water.

Madura.

50. Vellore returns the largest number of deaths, namely, 18, which is an increase of 8 over 1911. The death-rate also rose from 8·87 in 1911 to 16·01 per mille during the year 1912. Of the 18 deaths, 6 were due to diarrhœa, 5 to pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 to pneumonia, another to malaria, and one convict died from accidental drowning in a well. The remaining deaths were caused by various diseases. The health of eight prisoners who died was bad or indifferent when admitted to jail, and five were old men aged from 50 to 65. The unhealthiness of the year is stated to be due to the prevalence of bowel complaints from May to October, which the Medical officer attributes to the abnormal heat, short rainfall and sudden variations of the climatic conditions, and possibly, he adds, to the deterioration in the quality and quantity of water. With a view to prevent the contamination of water by hand carriage, the Government sanctioned the erection of a storage tank and pump installation for the distribution of water by means of pipes and hydrants. The work has already been put in hand. I incline rather to the belief that bowel diseases are most frequently food carried and not water carried, and though good and pure water is essential, the remedy lies in fly-proof cook-houses, the abolition of flies, and the maintenance generally of a high state of sanitation, especially as regards the removal and disposal of filth.

Vellore.

51. The Penitentiary recorded 11 deaths as compared with 13 in the previous year, but the death-rate rose from 13·88 to 14·32 per mille owing to a smaller population. Three prisoners died of gunshot wound inflicted at the time of the riot in November last, while one man committed suicide. Were it not for these, the mortality at this jail would have been very favourable. One remand prisoner was admitted for a non-bailable offence and died, within a few hours of his admission, of acute septicæmia following septic gangrenous cellulitis of the upper extremity. Of the remaining 6 deaths, 3 were due to tubercle of the lungs, while apoplexy, congestion of the lungs, and broncho-pneumonia caused one death each. All things considered and especially the evil surroundings of this jail, the state of health enjoyed by the inmates is remarkably good.

Penitentiary.

52. Cuddalore has a higher death-rate, viz., 10·60 per mille, as compared with 8·62 in 1911, but the deaths were only 3 in number, the same as in the previous year. One prisoner died of an acute form of enteritis, another of tubercle of the lungs at the Bellary Jail, and the third of tuberculosis of the kidney. The last two cases were admitted to jail in bad health.

Cuddalore.

53. The most satisfactory feature of the year from the point of view of health, is the very low mortality recorded in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Rajahmundry Jails where the new scale of diet was in force throughout. At Trichinopoly, the deaths and the death-rate per mille fell from 28 and 25·42 to 8 and 9·73 respectively. The admissions for dysentery and diarrhœa were only 92 as against 159 in the previous year, and only one death occurred among these cases. Coimbatore has the lowest death-rate of any jail, namely, 3·01 per mille, Cannanore following it closely with a ratio of 4·02. Rajahmundry also records a reduced mortality, the deaths and the death-rate being 7 and 7·39 as compared with 9 and 8·65 in 1911. The last three jails together, with a daily average population of 2,690 prisoners show only 82 cases of bowel complaints, and had only two deaths amongst them. At Tanjore, one civil debtor, aged 65, who had been admitted in bad health, died; otherwise, the jail had a clean sheet. Palamcottah had only two deaths with a death-rate of 5·62 per mille, which is a considerable reduction from the previous year's figures. Bellary shows better

Other jails.

results than in the previous year, as the death-rate declined from 12·40 to 7·05 per mille. Salem returns seven deaths, two of which occurred among the lepers concentrated there. Three convicts died of tubercle of the lungs, one of dysentery and another old man of 60, of hæmorrhage of the brain.

Sub-jails.

54. There were 28 deaths in sub-jails during the year under review, as compared with 25 in 1911. The death-rate per mille rose from 11·80 to 12·30. Of the deaths, nine were among convicts and the remainder among under-trial prisoners. Five prisoners died of pneumonia, four of cholera, three each of dysentery and malaria; two committed suicide and one fell into a well and was drowned. One prisoner died of gunshot wound received prior to admission. Diarrhœa and tubercle of the lungs each caused one death. The remaining deaths were due to various diseases. Four deaths occurred in the Vizagapatam district and 3 in Malabar. Ganjām, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Rāmnād and South Canara record two deaths each, and Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Coimbatore, one each. The remaining districts return no deaths. Pneumonia, cholera and dysentery, from which most of the prisoners died, are essentially diseases born of bad ventilation, overcrowding and an absence of really efficient sanitary arrangements. Until these defects where they exist, are removed, any great improvement in the death-rate can hardly be expected. It is just possible too, that the diet scales for sub-jails need readjustment in view of the beneficial results obtained in jails under the new diet. It is also a little absurd that as things are now constituted, a sub-jail prisoner should receive three ounces of food more daily than if he was confined in a jail doing hard labour.

Statement No. XV.

55. The table following shows the rates of admissions to hospital and the death-rate per mille against the principal diseases for the past four years:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	8·50	3·61	...	...	·32	·21	2·61	1·42
Dysentery	69·14	6·15	48·50	3·99	33·00	1·69	35·30	1·07
Malarial fevers	84·18	·88	96·80	·60	65·90	·63	51·05	·24
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle ...	9·87	3·61	9·58	2·79	13·29	3·16	9·12	2·49
Anæmia and debility	21·19	1·17	10·38	·10	6·43	·32	3·32	...
Other general diseases	93·26	2·25	88·81	1·30	79·03	1·05	113·00	1·42
Pneumonia	8·11	2·05	5·69	1·80	4·43	·74	2·49	·36
Other respiratory diseases	27·34	·10	24·15	·20	27·52	·53	22·27	·71
Diarrhœa	48·34	1·17	43·41	1·30	37·33	1·79	46·67	1·30
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	37·99	...	35·92	·10	38·91	...	32·22	...
All other causes	101·77	5·28	96·10	3·49	115·04	3·90	119·63	2·49
Total ...	509·69	26·27	459·33	15·67	422·09	14·02	437·65	11·49

Cholera.

56. There were 22 admissions and 12 deaths from this disease as compared with three admissions and two deaths in the preceding year. Cholera was confined to the three northern jails, and Vizagapatam alone had 17 attacks and 10 deaths. At Berhampur, four prisoners were admitted with one death. At Rajahmundry, an old man who came from an infected area had not been in jail more than two days when he developed the disease and died in quarantine. Cholera was prevalent in the villages round these three jails, and at Vizagapatam, it is fairly certain that the infection was conveyed by flies which were very prevalent owing to the proximity of the Municipal trenching ground. It has been arranged with the Municipal authorities to abandon this ground for trenching purposes. The cause of the infection at Berhampur cannot be traced definitely but is believed to have been due to articles surreptitiously introduced. The disease occurred simultaneously in the warders' lines which would point to some common source of infection—flies possibly. Each year that goes by, strengthens my belief that flies are the principal carriers of cholera into jails. Villages, trenching grounds or insanitary spots in the neighbourhood are a source of great danger, but unfortunately beyond our control, so that our efforts are mainly directed to protecting our cookhouses and food supplies, and keeping the jail and its

precincts, as far as possible, in a good sanitary state. I have observed that where cholera periodically appears, the neighbourhood of the jail is generally inhabited, and there the disease first breaks out. We are then driven to our last line of defence and the enemy only too often, breaks through.

Dysentery.

57. The admissions and deaths fell from 313 and 16 in 1911 to 298 and 9 respectively, in the year under review. Vellore admitted the largest number, viz., 90, but there was no death. Trichinopoly had 32 admissions with no death. Four deaths occurred at Madura and two at Berhampur, while Rajahmundry, Salem and Vizagapatam return each one death. The death-rate for all the jails in the Presidency was only 1·07 per mille which is the lowest on record. The disease, like cholera, is, I believe, largely due to infection carried by flies and in proportion as we succeed in keeping these pests out, will we succeed in abolishing dysentery from our returns.

Malarial fevers.

58. The admissions were fewer during the year by 194, and the deaths were only 2 as compared with 6 in 1911. The disease was most prevalent at Bellary and Vellore, which had one death each. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued during the year in five jails, the dose and the intervals of time during which the drug was administered, being as usual, left to the discretion of the Medical Officer, who is really in the best position to judge what to do.

Tubercle of lungs.

59. Compared with 1911, a welcome improvement is noticeable under this class of disease. The admissions and deaths declined from 126 and 30 to 77 and 21 respectively. The disease appears to be widespread, the only jail where no case was admitted or died being Tanjore. Vellore returned 5 deaths, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and Salem, 3 each, and Rajahmundry 2. Coimbatore, Cannanore, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Berhampur show one death each. No death is recorded against the Bellary Jail as the deaths occurred among the convicts received from other jails for treatment in the special ward and are shown against the jails from which they were transferred. The cause of the reduction in the admissions and deaths from tubercle is, I believe, due to some extent to the smaller average population for the year, which means that the prisoners are more spread out. The way to improve our returns is to gradually abolish association wards and substitute well-ventilated cells in their places which we are gradually doing. The great majority of the people who suffer from this disease in jail, bring it in with them no doubt, though it may not be in a condition to be easily detected.

Anæmia and debility.

60. There were 28 admissions from these complaints during the year, as compared with 61 in the year preceding, and no death occurred among the former. With a decrease in other serious diseases, it is only natural to expect fewer cases of anæmia and debility, which are rather conditions consequent on disease than diseases in the true sense.

Pneumonia.

61. Pneumonia caused 21 admissions and 3 deaths only during the year, as compared with 42 and 7 respectively in 1911. The admission and death rates per mille, viz., 2·49 and ·36 respectively were the lowest on record. The deaths occurred at Vellore, Bellary and Vizagapatam, each having had one. The disease is essentially one of overcrowding and deficient ventilation and the remarks made about tubercle apply in an equal degree to pneumonia. Plenty of fresh air is the preventive.

Diarrhœa.

62. The admissions during the year were more numerous than in 1911 but the number of deaths declined from 17 to 11. Vellore had the largest figures of admission and death, namely, 103 and 6 respectively. The causes of the prevalence of this disease at Vellore, and also of dysentery, have been noticed in connection with Statement No. XIV. Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry also show a large number of admissions but had only one death each. There were 47 admissions at Vizagapatam with no death. Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura each return one death. A remarkable fact is that Coimbatore with a large population had not a single case of diarrhœa. It generally happens that where dysentery is common, there also diarrhœa is usually prevalent. The two diseases are closely allied and probably fostered by the same defective conditions.

NOTE.—" Statement No. XVI " has been abolished by order of the Government of India.

63. The largest number of deaths occurred as usual, amongst convicts who had been in Jail for not more than six months. Of the 22 men who died in District Jails, 18 had not undergone six months' imprisonment, and the nine prisoners who died in Sub-Jails were confined under short sentences. The mortality per mille during the first six months is considerably higher than in the subsequent headings of the table, except amongst prisoners who have been more than seven years in Jail. The number of the latter is so few that the death-rate is liable to show great fluctuations. The probable explanation of a higher mortality during the early stages of imprisonment, is that convicts generally come to Jail in a poor state of health, suffer from depression of spirits consequent on their conviction and were hitherto supplied with too generous a scale of diet to which they were not accustomed outside. When this period is got over and they recover themselves, the mortality falls. In fact, the death-rate, during the first few months, stands somewhere between the general death-rate amongst the public, and the much lower death-rate amongst convicts who have been some time in jail, showing that jail life on the whole is conducive to the preservation of health and longevity.

Mortality according to periods of sentence undergone—Statement No. XVII.

64. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year, 68·55 per cent. gained weight as compared with 67·53 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of prisoners who lost weight fell from 19·92 to 18·65 per cent., while that of prisoners who remained stationary was almost the same as in the previous year. As compared with 1911, the proportion of men losing weight improved in nine jails and was the lowest at Berhampur and the Penitentiary, namely, 7·27 and 7·56 per cent., respectively, while the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary and Palamcottah showed small increases. Though Trichinopoly and Cannanore had high percentages of lost weights, namely, 42·36 and 35·80, respectively, they show an improvement as compared with the results of 1911, and the health of both jails was exceptionally good. A loss of health very often accompanies a loss of weight, but not always. It is a strange phenomenon that with a reduction in food supplies, the weights, taken on the whole, should actually have gone up. I have already endeavoured to explain this when dealing with diet, but I might mention two other matters that make for a fall in weight under the new diet, namely, (1) prisoners in sub-jails now receive a larger diet than in jails and the result of admission to the latter ought to be a fall, and (2) the reduced salt ration tends to loss of weight, owing to a smaller quantity of water being retained in the system, as compared with what is brought about by an excessive allowance of salt. All things considered, I quite expected a fall in weighments and am agreeably surprised that the new diet has proved so suitable as not to bring about this result.

Prisoners' weighments—Statement B.

65. Several of the measures that were adopted in previous years to improve the water-supply and sanitation of jails and especially with regard to personal cleanliness and matters connected with the preparation of food and food-stuffs were continued and extended in 1912. The important improvements introduced during the year are indicated below :—

Water-supply and sanitation in Jails.

(1) *Water-supply.*—The well in the close prison in the Trichinopoly Jail was deepened, and a trial well is being dug at Bellary but with, so far, small promise of success. At Vellore, the work of constructing a storage tank and pump installation, with a pipe distribution system, is progressing. The trap doors and the wooden coverings of the well at Cuddalore were lined with galvanized iron sheeting and certain minor defects found in the overflow pipe were rectified.

(2) *Kitchens.*—The kitchen at Rajahmundry was fitted with a double door to keep out flies more effectually. At Bellary and Berhampur, the kitchens were protected by wire-gauze, while a fly-proof enclosure was added at the former jail. A new kitchen on improved lines which was in course of construction at Coimbatore, was completed and brought into use during the year.

(3) *Latrines.*—Two more patent Torfit urinals were erected at Coimbatore and one was introduced into the Trichinopoly Jail. New latrines were built at Salem, Vizagapatam and Berhampur. At Salem, a cholera germ destructor and an incinerator were brought into use and at Bellary, an incinerator was built.

(4) *Other measures.*—The wool beaters at Bellary were provided with respirators, and those employed in milling blankets, with leather guards for the protection

of the finger nails. At Cannanore, the ventilation of the association wards was improved by the removal of the venetian shutters. The municipal trenching ground at Vizagapatam which was in close proximity to the jail and served as a breeding ground for flies, was closed.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Accommodation—Statement A.

66. On the 31st December 1912, accommodation was available in the Central and District Jails of the Presidency and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 12,019 prisoners as compared with 11,884 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The increase in the accommodation is chiefly due to the construction of a ward for 24 civil debtors at Vellore, a block of 64 cells at Coimbatore, one block of 24 cells at Berhampur and a female prison at Cannanore. Six cells for females and six cells for condemned prisoners were completed during the year at Vizagapatam, as part of the scheme of reconstruction sanctioned for that jail. Though the addition of a female block at Cannanore should have raised the accommodation there, it is less than at the beginning of the year owing to the temporary use of No. 8 block as a kitchen and the confinement of civil prisoners in the old female prison. Certain minor additions and alterations to jail buildings were carried out during the year, which affected the accommodation to a small extent. These differences are explained in the remarks column of the statement. The number of cells advanced from 4,209 at the beginning, to 4,311 at the close of the year. The total daily average population of Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, during the year was 9,054·60; so the accommodation provided was ample. Temporary overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Bellary, and throughout the year at Vizagapatam and Madura; the excess prisoners were confined in worksheds, verandahs, temporary sheds or tents, until relieved by transfers. Madura being the head-quarters of two districts, the admissions into the District Jail there, of all classes of prisoners were so numerous, that despite regular transfers being made, the jail usually remains overcrowded. Proposals to relieve this chronic state of overcrowding are under the consideration of Government.

Visits to jails.

67. Two hundred and eighty-eight visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors. His Excellency the Governor visited the Penitentiary, the Central Jails at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam and the District Jail, Tanjore. The Hon'ble Sir J. N. Atkinson visited the Penitentiary and the Central Jail, Vellore, and the Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart, the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madura Jails. Coimbatore was also visited by the Hon'ble Mr P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited all the Central and District Jails except the Penitentiary, while the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government visited the Bellary, Cuddalore and Berhampur Jails. The Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, did not visit the District Jail, Palamcottah. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avargal of Salem paid the largest number of visits, viz., 40. Twenty-six gentlemen failed to pay regular quarterly visits during the year.

Inspections.

68. All the Central and District Jails were inspected by me during the year, as were also the special sub-jails at Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore and eight other sub-jails; more than one visit was paid to the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam Jails. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Lunatic Asylums at Waltair and Calicut and the Reformatory School at Chingleput. Of the 313 sub-jails, 171 were inspected by District Magistrates, 291 by Divisional Magistrates and 210 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,566 against 1,568 in 1911.

Expenditure on jail buildings.

69. The outlay on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,94,652-15-2 against Rs. 1,63,664-11-6 in the preceding year. Of the former amount, the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,47,922-0-9 against Rs. 1,19,315-11-9 in 1911. A sum of Rs. 79,047-9-11 was expended by Superintendents of Jails in the execution of works as Public Works disbursers and the savings effected on the buildings completed by them during the year amounted to Rs. 7,705, excluding the value of convict labour supplied. The expenditure on warders' huts erected departmentally amounted to Rs. 782-8-10.

Records, civil stores and service registers.

70. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and the periodical destruction of records were given effect to, and the inventories of stores maintained in jails and in this office were written up to the close of the year.

General features of the year.

71. The salient features of the year's administration are—

(1) A reduced daily average population with an increase in the number of civil prisoners to constitute a record.

(2) A decrease in the number of prisoners admitted who were previously convicted.

(3) A fall in the number of boys and a rise in the number of girls admitted during the year of ages under 15 years.

(4) A reduction in the number of offences committed and punishments inflicted.

(5) A small number of whippings awarded.

(6) A reduction in the total expenditure on maintenance.

(7) A decrease in the net cost of maintenance per head.

(8) An increase in the manufactory cash earnings.

(9) The lowest death-rate on record.

(10) A further advance in the cellular accommodation of jails.

Matters of administrative importance.

72. (1). The raising of the status of the Central Jail, Cannanore, to that of a First-class Central Jail.

(2) The delegation to the Inspector-General, of power to sanction certain temporary manufactory establishment.

(3) The abolition of the female ward at Bellary and the confinement of females instead in the Bellary Sub-jail or the Rajahmundary or Vellore Central Jails.

(4). A reduction of the five years' jail service required of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to three years.

(5) The appointment of non-official visitors to a few important sub-jails.

(6) The introduction into all jails other than the four experimental jails, of the new scale of diet with effect from 1st October 1912.

(7) An increase of the minimum pay of warders in sub-jails.

(8) The revision of important rules of the jail and sub-jail manuals relating to the—

(*a*) vaccination of prisoners,

(*b*) powers of District Magistrates in the matter of sanctioning petty construction and repairs in sub-jails,

(*c*) grading of convicts for purposes of promotion to convict officer's rank,

(*d*) scale of gratuity payable to convict officers and the rate of subsistence to be paid to prisoners on release, and

(*e*) strength and duties of gangs of sweepers and water carriers employed in the subordinate's quarters.

Conduct of jail establishment.

73. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year was 747. The decrease in the number of warders was due to vacancies in the warder force at the Penitentiary not being filled up for want of eligible candidates. The pay is apparently too low and the work too hard to attract suitable men. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 1,607 as compared with 1,318 in the previous year. Of these, 382 were warnings, 417 extra duty and drill, 126 black marks, 502 fines and 60 punishments with forfeiture of pay. Six warders were suspended pending enquiry into charges brought against them. Twenty were dismissed, the services of thirty were dispensed with and 33 were reduced in grade and pay. Warders received more punishments per head than prisoners, from which it would appear that the duties are exacting and the men all round not up to the standard required of them. Fifty-seven warders were in receipt of good conduct allowances at the end of the year. One jailor was reduced to a lower grade for irregularities connected with his duties. Of the assistant jailors, one was reduced to a lower place in his grade for insubordination, while two others were fined for remissness of duty. Another assistant jailor, who was under suspension pending enquiry at the end of 1911, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Steady, intelligent and

physically capable men, willing to take service and remain in the Jail Department, are becoming increasingly difficult to find, on the present rates of pay and prospects of promotion.

Conduct of officers.

74. The officers of the department performed their duties with satisfaction throughout the year, and to them is due whatever measure of progress has been made. The improvement in health and the more successful management of the manufactory department, go to show that they worked with energy and success. I would particularly mention Mr. Young, Captain Cameron, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Snow and Rao Bahadur Subramanya Aiyar. Coimbatore, Cannanore, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly jails did splendidly in the direction of health and this result could not be accomplished without the hearty co-operation of the Superintendents and Medical officers of these jails, in the common end in view. All deserve commendation. Amongst Medical officers who gave particular attention to their jail work, I should mention Colonel Wright and Captain Harley. There are many jailors and other subordinates who rendered excellent service, as well as subordinate officers of the Medical Department, to all of whom credit is due, for the efficient way they conducted their duties during the year. I would mention as an instance, Mr. J. A. Minchall, who, at the time of the riot at the Penitentiary, was seriously wounded in the face in his endeavours to protect Captain Cameron. Mr. Adiappa, my office Manager, worked with his usual energy, and I am personally much beholden to him for valuable advice and help in many directions. Mr. Antonymuthu Pillay who as Head Accountant had much responsible work to attend to, acquitted himself with credit, and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, as head of the Statistical Branch, did equally well.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails.

75. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central Jails are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. J. MACNAMARA, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Rajahmundry ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	867	31	898	1,846	120	1,966	2,713	151	2,864
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	97	5	102	101	5	106
		Civil	31	...	31	156	...	156	187	...	187
Vellore	Do. ...	Convicts ...	863	29	892	2,071	203	2,274	2,934	232	3,166
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	10	...	10	108	...	108	118	...	118
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	850	...	850	1,318	...	1,318	2,168	...	2,168
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
		Civil	43	...	43	211	...	211	254	...	254
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	790	..	790	1,704	5	1,709	2,494	5	2,499
		Under-trial ...	38	...	38	654	23	677	692	23	715
		Civil	68	...	68	463	...	463	531	...	531
Penitentiary ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	646	2	648	2,144	107	2,251	2,790	109	2,899
		Under-trial ...	40	2	42	1,084	55	1,139	1,124	57	1,181
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	627	4	631	1,551	31	1,582	2,178	35	2,213
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
		Civil	23	...	23	222	...	222	245	...	245
Salem	Do. ...	Convicts ...	615	...	615	1,303	...	1,303	1,918	...	1,918
		Under-trial ...	33	...	33	449	...	449	482	...	482
		Civil	13	...	13	128		128	141	...	141
Bellary	Do. ...	Convicts ...	587	8	595	1,501	27	1,528	2,088	35	2,123
		Under-trial ...	39	...	39	333	3	336	372	3	375
		Civil	5	...	5	62	...	62	67	...	67
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	476	...	476	912	7	919	1,388	7	1,395
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	205	10	215	206	10	216
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	285	...	285	599	18	617	884	18	902
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	107	1	108	109	1	110
		Civil	17	...	17	217	...	217	234	...	234
Tanjore	Do. ...	Convicts ...	219	...	219	327	...	327	546	...	546
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	53	...	53	382	...	382	435	...	435
Palamcottah ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	316	...	316	680	...	680	996	...	996
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	148	...	148	150	...	150
		Civil	20	...	20	147	..	147	167	...	167
Madura	Do. ...	Convicts ...	314	17	331	1,391	79	1,470	1,705	96	1,801
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	604	34	638	614	36	650
		Civil	35	...	35	247	...	247	282	...	282
Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	155	...	155	623	33	656	778	33	811
		Under-trial ...	6	..	6	199	2	201	205	2	207
		Civil	6	...	6	31	...	31	37	...	37
Total, Central and District Jails ...		Convicts ...	7,610	91	7,701	17,970	630	18,600	25,580	721	26,301
		Under-trial ...	176	4	180	3,895	133	4,028	4,071	137	4,208
		Civil	324	...	324	2,374	...	2,374	2,698	...	2,698
		Total ...	8,110	95	8,205	24,239	763	25,002	32,349	858	33,207
Madras	Civil Jail ...	Civil	32	...	32	514	...	514	546	...	546
Subsidiary Jails... ...		Convicts ...	337	12	349	22,322	1,269	23,591	22,659	1,281	23,940
		Under-trial ...	1,636	50	1,686	38,407	1,419	39,826	40,043	1,469	41,512
		Civil	5	...	5	58	...	58	63	...	63
		Total ...	1,978	62	2,040	60,787	2,688	63,475	62,765	2,750	65,515
Grand Total ...		Convicts ...	7,947	103	8,050	40,292	1,899	42,191	48,239	2,002	50,241
		Under-trial ...	1,812	54	1,866	42,302	1,552	43,854	44,114	1,606	45,720
		Civil	361	...	361	2,946	...	2,946	3,307	...	3,307
		Total ...	10,120	157	10,277	85,540	3,451	88,991	95,660	3,608	99,268
Grand Total for 1911 ...			12,737	305	13,042	79,770	3,077	82,847	92,507	3,382	95,889

SUMMARY

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1,794	97	1,891	919	54	973	877·27	42·91	920·18			
94	5	99	7	...	7	6·97	·47	7·44	904·21	43·38	947·59
164	...	164	23	...	23	19·97	...	19·97			
1,755	147	1,902	1,179	85	1,264	1,048·90	64·25	1,113·15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059·76	64·25	1,124·01
101	...	101	17	...	17	10·86	...	10·86			
1,351	...	1,351	817	...	817	795·25	...	795·25			
7	...	7	4	...	4	·94	...	·94	821·94	...	821·94
222	...	222	32	...	32	25·75	...	25·75			
1,594	5	1,599	900	...	900	876·70	·19	876·89			
653	23	676	39	...	39	54·86	1·65	56·51	994·81	1·84	996·65
467	...	467	64	...	64	63·25	...	63·25			
1,952	105	2,057	838	4	842	726·02	8·14	734·16			
1,083	54	1,137	41	3	44	33·35	·84	34·19	759·37	8·98	768·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,442	23	1,465	736	12	748	707·86	8·88	716·74			
5	...	5	...	...	...	·13	...	·13	736·67	8·88	745·55
217	...	217	28	...	28	28·68	...	28·68			
1,302	...	1,302	616	...	616	659·06	...	659·06			
436	...	436	46	...	46	33·30	...	33·30	705·61	...	705·61
121	...	121	20	...	20	13·25	...	13·25			
1,347	35	1,382	741	...	741	644·71	10·74	655·45			
320	3	323	52	...	52	45·88	·32	46·20	697·78	11·06	708·84
60	...	60	7	...	7	7·19	...	7·19			
771	7	778	617	...	617	578·09	·11	578·20			
198	10	208	8	...	8	8·89	·58	9·47	586·98	·69	587·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
647	16	663	237	2	239	256·81	·17	256·98			
98	1	99	11	...	11	6·43	...	6·43	282·89	·17	283·06
213	...	213	21	...	21	19·65	...	19·65			
274	...	274	272	...	272	242·42	...	242·42			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290·08	...	290·08
384	...	384	51	...	51	47·66	...	47·66			
642	...	642	354	...	354	323·94	...	323·94			
140	...	140	10	...	10	13·58	...	13·58	355·84	...	355·84
147	...	147	20	...	20	18·32	...	18·32			
1,322	79	1,401	383	17	400	376·27	26·68	402·95			
572	34	606	42	2	44	50·79	2·85	53·64	459·43	29·53	488·96
242	...	242	40	...	40	32·37	...	32·37			
609	30	639	169	3	172	161·40	6·02	167·42			
190	1	191	15	1	16	22·33	·04	22·37	188·25	6·06	194·31
22	...	22	15	...	15	4·52	...	4·52			
16,802	544	17,346	8,778	177	8,955	8,274·70	168·09	8,442·79			
3,796	131	3,927	275	6	281	277·45	6·75	284·20	8,843·62	174·84	9,018·46
2,360	...	2,360	338	...	338	291·47	...	291·47			
22,958	675	23,633	9,391	183	9,574	8,843·62	174·84	9,018·46			
487	...	487	59	...	59	36·14	...	36·14	36·14	...	36·14
22,343	1,261	23,604	316	20	336	409·40	22·92	432·32			
38,407	1,417	39,824	1,636	52	1,688	1,783·59	57·24	1,840·83	2,196·84	80·16	2,277·00
58	...	58	5	...	5	3·85	...	3·85			
60,808	2,678	63,486	1,957	72	2,029	2,196·84	80·16	2,277·00			
39,145	1,805	40,950	9,094	197	9,291	8,684·10	191·01	8,875·11			
42,203	1,548	43,751	1,911	58	1,969	2,061·04	63·99	2,125·03			
2,905	...	2,905	402	...	402	331·46	...	331·46			
84,253	3,553	87,606	11,407	255	11,662	11,076·60	255·00	11,331·60	11,076·60	255·00	11,331·60
82,387	3,225	85,612	10,120	157	10,277	11,903·10	264·67	12,167·77	11,903·10	264·67	12,167·77

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year **1912.**

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A. To undergo sentence						B. In transit for transportation or to other jails							A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1912.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.																							
1	Rajahmundry	867	31	1,411	96	2,278	127	121	8	309	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,713	151	2,864	160	1	8	...
2	Vellore	863	29	1,833	160	2,696	189	209	41	18	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	2,934	232	3,166	219	5	10	4
3	Trichinopoly	850	...	1,087	...	1,937	...	182	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,168	...	2,168	213	...	22	...
4	Coimbatore	790	...	1,452	5	2,242	5	185	..	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,494	5	2,499	117	...	19	...
5	Penitentiary	646	2	1,679	100	2,325	102	250	2	4	...	59	...	148	5	4	...	2,790	109	2,899	168	8	...	...
6	Cannanore	627	4	1,230	24	1,857	28	57	1	264	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,178	35	2,213	89	1	11	...
7	Salem	615	...	1,159	...	1,774	...	116	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	...	1,918	153	...	8	...
8	Bellary	587	8	1,354	26	1,941	34	100	1	46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,088	35	2,123	211	10	6	...
9	Vizagapatam	476	...	745	7	1,221	7	166	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	7	1,395	100	6	5	...
	District Jails.																							
10	Cuddalore	285	..	517	18	802	18	72	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	18	902	110	16	...	...
11	Tanjore	219	...	32	...	251	...	295	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	546	...	546	14	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	316	...	583	...	899	...	56	...	40	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	996	...	996	104	...	10	...
13	Madura	314	17	1,299	78	1,613	95	85	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...		1,705	96	1,801	261	8	4	...
14	Berhampur	155	...	581	32	736	32	40	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	778	33	811	90	1	2	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	7,610	91	14,962	546	22,572	637	1,934	54	841	23	81	2	148	5	4	...	25,580	721	26,301	2,009	56	105	4
15	*Susidiary Jails* ...	337	12	6,218	725	6,555	737	150	12	...	...	...	...	15,954	532	...	...	22,659	1,281	23,940	16,190	545		...
	Grand total ...	7,947	103	21,180	1,271	29,127	1,374	2,084	66	841	23	81	2	16,102	537	4	...	48,239	2,002	50,241	18,199	601	105	4
	Grand total for 1911 ...	10,449	254	20,093	1,089	30,542	1,343	1,922	99	1,051	41	83	1	14,694	430	5	...	48,297	1,914	50,211	16,791	522	85	5

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No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—*concld.*	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
		Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
		A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		D. By order of Government. b. On other grounds.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry	139	8	1,121	77	353	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	919	54	978	877·27	42·91	920·18
2	Vellore	117	2	1,121	128	262	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	15	1	1,179	85	1,264	1,048·90	64·25	1,113·15
3	Trichinopoly	178	...	686	...	237	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	817	...	817	795·25	...	795·25
4	Coimbatore	115	...	1,110	5	223	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	900	...	900	876·70	·19	876·89
5	Penitentiary	55	...	1,335	91	220	1	1	...	...	...	155	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	838	4	842	726·02	8·14	734·16
6	Cannanore	115	1	1,032	20	186	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	736	12	748	707·86	8·88	716·74
7	Salem	138	...	822	...	169	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	616	...	616	659·06	...	659·06
8	Bellary	108	3	816	21	195	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	741	...	741	644·71	10·74	655·45
9	Vizagapatam	42	...	438	1	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	617	...	617	578·09	·11	578·20
	District Jails.																										
10	Cuddalore	54	...	339	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	237	2	239	256·81	·17	256·98
11	Tanjore	11	...	115	...	132	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	272	242·42	...	242·42
12	Palamcottah	108	...	284	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	354	...	354	323·94	...	323·94
13	Madura	161	5	727	51	157	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	1	383	17	400	376·27	26·68	402·95
14	Berhampur	62	1	385	27	63	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	169	3	172	161·40	6·02	167·42
	Total, Central and District Jails.	1,403	20	10,331	421	2,640	33	2	...	7	..	155	5	26	...	2	...	29	1	93	4	8,778	177	8,955	8,274·70	168·09	8,442·79
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	725	24	5,419	692	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	316	20	336	409·40	22·92	432·32
	Grand total ...	2,128	44	15,750	1,118	2,640	33	2	...	7	...	155	5	26	...	2	...	29	1	102	4	9,094	197	9,291	8,684·10	191·01	8,875·11
	Grand total for 1911 ...	2,208	49	16,088	1,018	3,330	82	6	1	1,542	122	120	6	24	2	1	...	26	1	184	3	7,947	103	8,050	9,693·30	204·60	9,897·90

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3														4								5			
		Religion.														Age.								Education.			
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.	
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry ...	2		...	...	31	...	82	1	1,296	95	...	...	...	...	24	2	1,143	79	237	15	7	..	141	1	24	...
2	Vellore	...	1	..	...	10	4	183	6	1,640	149	...	...	...	...	10	4	1,530	129	282	23	11	4	268	5	28	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	3	...	35	...	60	...	989	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	831	...	229	...	20	...	327	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	2	...	4	...	20	...	178	...	1,247	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	1,038	5	383	..	21	...	156	...	11	...
5	Penitentiary ...	9	...	17	5	50	1	227	5	1,371	89	3	...	2	...	28	1	1,472	76	168	23	11	...	509	6	3	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	..	...	...	35	1	413	3	781	20	...	...	...	...	4	1	1,010	20	186	3	29	...	126	...	61	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	4	...	65	...	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	939	...	196	...	10	...	113	...	40	...
8	Bellary	1	...	1	...	3	...	124	1	1,225	25	...	...	...	...	6	2	1,142	19	200	5	6	...	121	...	58	...
9	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	737	7	...	...	...	...	8	1	644	6	87	...	6	...	8	...	16	...
	District Jails.																										
10	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	18	1	496	16	...	...	...	...	5	...	421	16	89	2	2	...	76	1	12	...
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	23	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...
12	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	14	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	482	...	85	...	11	...	180	...	1	...
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	20	1	81	7	1,198	70	...	...	...	...	13	3	967	53	303	22	16	...	270	..	56	...
14	Berhampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	581	31	...	...	...	.	4	2	409	11	135	16	33	3	31	1	23	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	14	1	27	5	258	8	1,457	25	13,198	507	3	...	2	...	139	16	12,057	414	2,580	109	183	7	2,334	14	337	...
15	*Subsidiary Jails.*	...	...	...	1	338	33	608	14	5,270	677	2	.	...	...	171	116	4,930	472	1,018	128	99	9	867	5	72	1
	Grand total ...	14	1	27	6	596	41	2,065	39	18,468	1,184	5	...	2	..	310	132	16,987	886	3,598	237	282	16	3,201	19	409	1
	Grand total for 1911 ...	11	1	29	...	622	47	1,981	53	17,447	987	2	...	...	...	319	116	16,200	761	3,295	201	278	10	2,953	11	385	3

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—*concld.*	5—*concld.* Education—*concld.* C. Illiterate. M.	F.	6. Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., etc.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	7. Total. M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,246	95	45	35	116	529	80	149	457	55	3	38	...	1,411	96	1,507
2	Vellore	1,537	155	59	58	180	1,234	155	109	38	120	3	35	2	1,833	160	1,993
3	Trichinopoly ...	760	...	15	13	114	487	80	130	248	...	...	...	...	1,087	...	1,087
4	Coimbatore ...	1,284	5	24	1	287	755	188	193	3	5	...	...	...	*1,451	5	1,456
5	Penitentiary ...	1,167	94	167	224	466	241	283	220	78	65	22	13	...	1,679	100	1,779
6	Cannanore ...	1,042	24	10	19	129	816	177	67	11	18	...	6	...	*1,229	24	1,253
7	Salem ...	1,006	...	21	...	389	622	40	69	18	...	...	...	...	1,159	...	1,159
8	Bellary	1,175	26	23	19	47	1,055	78	86	46	17	2	5	2	1,354	26	1,380
9	Vizagapatam ...	721	7	13	5	37	607	26	38	19	5	1	1	...	745	7	752
	District Jails.																
10	Cuddalore ...	429	17	6	2	18	425	24	30	12	11	2	5	...	517	18	535
11	Tanjore	19	...	...	2	4	15	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	*31	...	31
12	Palamcottah ...	402	...	19	12	21	450	27	39	15	...	...	...	...	583	...	583
13	Madura	973	78	13	169	76	799	100	59	83	49	3	25	1	1,299	78	1,377
14	Berhampur ...	527	31	18	45	69	265	50	3	131	30	1	1	...	581	32	613
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	12,288	532	433	604	1,953	8,300	1,314	1,195	1,160	375	37	129	5	14,959	546	15,505
15	*Subsidiary Jails.*	5,279	719	63	275	352	2,456	413	82	2,577	447	135	122	21	6,218	725	6,943
	Grand total ...	17,567	1,251	496	879	2,305	10,756	1,727	1,277	3,737	822	172	251	26	21,177	1,271	22,448
	Grand total for 1911 ...	16,754	1,074	570	811	2,064	10,412	1,811	1,172	3,252	658	175	207	48	20,092	1,088	21,180

* Excludes one criminal lunatic each.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		a. For life.		b. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	*Central.* Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	1	4	5	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	36	2	519	35	427	23	205	17	107	4	73	3	8	...	10	...	1	2	1	...	4	1	1,391	87	1,478
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	38	3	524	40	430	26	213	17	108	4	73	3	9	...	10	...	1	2	1	...	4	1	1,411	96	1,507
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	27	2	96	12	201	11	190	12	131	2	170	5	70	2	5	1	18	7	2	...	...	...	919	54	973
2	Vellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	3	13	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	37
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	59	19	623	71	528	30	318	8	128	11	69	3	15	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	14	...	1,762	146	1,908
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	17	...	2	...	6	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	66	22	638	82	547	30	322	8	134	11	89	3	15	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	14	...	1,833	160	1,993
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	13	1	120	18	189	11	258	12	144	21	289	15	99	4	14	...	42	2	2	1	...	...	1,179	85	1,264
3	Trichinopoly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	13	...	8	...	3	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	152	...	335	...	235	...	150	...	77	...	48	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	9	...	1,048	...	1,048
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	165	...	343	...	238	...	162	...	80	...	48	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	9	...	1,087	...	1,087
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	5	...	41	...	93	...	178	...	115	...	172	...	136	...	7	...	43	...	24	...	3	...	817	...	817
	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	29	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	34
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	327	4	375	...	307	...	154	...	67	...	107	...	26	...	2	...	12	...	8	...	6	...	1,393	4	1,397
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	356	5	377	...	317	...	161	...	76	...	108	...	28	...	2	...	12	...	8	...	6	...	† 1,451	5	1,456
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	62	...	121	...	105	...	147	...	262	...	122	...	17	...	34	...	24	...	3	...	900	...	900

No.	Jail	Class																									
5	Penitentiary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	211	12	8	2	14	1	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	17	279
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	556	51	378	22	209	5	138	4	61	1	20	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,379	83	1,462
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	767	63	387	24	223	6	176	6	89	1	20	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,679	100	1,779
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	13	...	86	3	92	1	107	...	162	...	190	...	137	...	13	...	15	...	19	...	...	...	‡ 834	4	838
6	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	86	1	583	10	267	5	118	1	68	1	41	4	9	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	8	...	1,201	22	1,223
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	93	1	588	11	276	6	120	1	73	1	41	4	9	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	8	...	† 1,229	24	1,253
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	11	...	105	...	126	3	96	1	84	1	151	4	77	2	11	...	27	1	46	...	2	...	736	12	748
7	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	22	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	239	...	408	...	228	...	142	...	42	...	37	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	7	...	1,115	...	1,115
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	261	...	409	...	240	...	144	...	44	...	37	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	7	...	1,159	...	1,159
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	7	...	28	...	76	...	109	...	81	...	175	...	67	...	9	...	35	...	26	...	3	...	616	...	616
8	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	1	24	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	42
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	14	2	382	10	399	8	315	...	55	2	62	...	51	...	2	...	17	1	3	...	3	...	1,303	23	1,326
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
		Total admissions ...	20	3	406	12	415	8	315	...	58	2	64	...	51	...	2	...	17	1	3	...	5	...	1,354	26	1,380
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	17	...	69	...	78	...	318	...	58	...	108	...	72	...	2	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	741	...	741
9	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	71	1	202	2	229	...	99	...	42	1	59	...	14	...	...	...	13	1	1	...	2	...	732	5	737
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	72	1	207	3	231	1	104	...	42	1	59	...	14	...	...	...	13	1	1	...	2	...	745	7	752
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	6	...	48	...	88	...	70	...	79	...	211	...	71	...	11	...	20	...	12	...	1	...	617	...	617
	District.																										
	Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	2	2	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	50	2	172	9	148	...	74	1	36	...	18	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	12	518
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	50	4	175	12	152	1	77	1	37	...	18	..	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	517	18	535
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	7	...	32	2	50	...	81	...	37	...	13	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	2	239

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes one criminal lunatic.

‡ Excludes four criminal lunatics.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																						Total.		
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		a. For life.		b. For a term		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—concld.																										
11	Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	2	...	15	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	2	...	18	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 31	...	31
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	2	...	33	...	74	...	53	...	69	...	29	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	272	...	272
12	Palamcottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	111	...	195	...	104	...	65	...	55	...	7	...	1	...	14	...	8	...	9	...	569	...	569
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	3	...	116	...	197	...	106	...	67	...	55	...	7	...	1	...	14	...	8	...	9	...	583	...	583
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	53	...	65	...	56	...	70	...	95	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	5	...	354	...	354
13	Madura ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	16	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	31
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	191	18	245	22	396	18	165	3	150	2	84	4	14	1	...	...	9	1	4	...	4	...	1,262	69	1,331
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2
		Total admissions ...	207	22	249	23	410	21	166	4	152	2	84	4	14	1	...	...	9	1	4	...	4	...	1,299	78	1,377
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	13	...	37	5	99	6	194	3	23	...	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	383	17	400

[illegible] Berhampur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	17	...	12	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	39
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	57	...	281	18	69	7	65	1	46	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	542	26	568
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...	74	...	293	23	73	8	68	1	49	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	581	32	613
	Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	39	2	40	1	49	...	19	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	3	172
Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	334	24	100	31	44	11	50	3	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	69	599
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1,840	100	4,624	199	3,641	96	2,049	35	948	22	686	14	183	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1	14,230	477	14,707
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	6	...	64	...	36	...	56	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	185
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total admissions ...	2,174	124	4,730	230	3,753	107	2,137	38	1,013	22	709	14	184	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1	14,959	546	15,505
	Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	125	3	827	42	1,351	33	1,894	28	1,203	24	1,926	27	910	8	89	1	254	10	177	1	18	...	8,774	177	8,951
Total, Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1,210	255	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	256	1,468
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	4,741	468	226	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,006	469	5,475
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...	5,951	723	228	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,218	725	6,943
	Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	198	17	109	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	20	336
Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1,544	279	102	32	44	11	50	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742	325	2,067
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	6,581	568	4,850	200	3,680	96	2,049	35	948	22	686	14	183	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1	19,236	946	20,182
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	6	...	64	...	36	...	56	...	22	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	185
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total admissions ...	8,125	847	4,958	232	3,792	107	2,137	38	1,013	22	709	14	184	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1	21,177	1,271	22,448
	Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	323	20	936	45	1,360	33	1,894	28	1,203	24	1,926	27	910	8	89	1	254	10	177	1	18	...	9,090	197	9,287
Grand Total for 1911.	Total admissions ...	7,596	690	4,555	205	3,559	95	2,184	44	979	19	686	16	248	1	11	...	161	15	63	...	50	3	20,092	1,088	21,180
	Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	232	12	707	8	758	4	1,797	29	1,167	12	1,818	19	908	10	66	...	264	8	208	1	17	...	7,942	103	8,045

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes one criminal lunatic.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897).					
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	1,411	96	1,507	178	5	47	1	57	1	282	7	289	19·99	7·29	19·18	8	1	9	4	1	5
2	Vellore	1,833	160	1,993	248	6	74	3	36	1	358	10	368	19·53	6·25	18·46	5	3	8	1	...	1
3	Trichinopoly	1,087	..	1,087	83	...	31	..	46	...	160	...	160	14·72	...	14·72	7	...	7	2	...	2
4	Coimbatore	1,452	5	1,457	149	...	32	...	36	...	217	...	217	14·94	...	14·89	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1,679	100	1,779	137	4	58	4	127	2	322	10	332	19·18	10·00	18·66	16	1	17	3	1	4
6	Cannanore	1,230	24	1,254	79	...	25	...	31	...	135	...	135	10·98	...	10·77	..	1	1	...	...	...
7	Salem	1,159	...	1,159	75	...	30	...	16	...	121	...	121	10·44	...	10·44	8	...	8	..	...	...
8	Bellary	1,354	26	1,380	94	...	27	1	11	...	132	1	133	9·75	3·85	9·64	2	...	2	...	.	...
9	Vizagapatam	745	7	752	68	...	30	...	41	...	139	...	139	18·66	...	18·48	5	1	6	...	...	...
	District Jails.																					
10	Cuddalore	517	18	535	56	1	25	...	36	...	117	1	118	22·63	5·55	22·06	1	...	1	1	...	1
11	Tanjore	32	...	32	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	12·50	...	12·50	1	...	1	1	...	1
12	Palamcottah	583	...	583	73	...	16	...	6	...	95	...	95	16·30	...	16·30	2	...	2	..	...	...
13	Madura	1,299	78	1,377	81	5	26	2	33	...	140	7	147	10·78	8·97	10·68	3	3	6	...	1	1
14	Berhampur	581	32	613	78	1	12	1	16	...	106	2	108	18·24	6·25	17·62	4	1	5	...	...	..
	Total, Central and District Jails.	14,962	546	15,508	1,402	22	434	12	492	4	2,328	38	2,366	15·56	6·96	15·26	64	11	75	12	3	15
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	6,218	725	6,943	287	57	66	5	43	14	396	76	472	6·37	10·48	6·80	94	109	203	4	21	25
	Grand total ...	21,180	1,271	22,451	1,689	79	500	17	535	18	2,724	114	2,838	12·86	8·97	12·64	158	120	278	16	24	40
	Grand total for 1911 ...	20,093	1,089	21,182	1,808	41	558	11	535	26	2,899	78	2,977	14·43	7·16	14·05	209	82	291	25	4	29

No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1911 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	2	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	Coimbatore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Bellary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	District Jails.													
10	Cuddalore	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	..
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	...	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
14	Berhampur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	17	2	3	5	1	3	4	16	2	18	2	3	...
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	10	1	7	8	...	8	8	10	...	10	8	...	...
	Grand total ...	27	3	10	13	1	11	12	26	2	28	10	3	...
	Grand total for 1911 ...	29	4	8	12	3	11	14	26	1	27	10	1	1

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

*Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the **Madras Presidency** during the year* 1912.

1	2	3	4	5										6	7						8							9	10	11	12	13
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.																	
				a		b		c		d		e			Minor.						Major.											
				Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.			a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g					
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (*f*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*g*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*d*) to column 9.
	Central Jails.																															
1	Rajahmundry	920·18	...	41	226	20	101	14	5	56	135	131	467	...	220	1	21	142	93	477	6	1	37	1	1	107	153	630	51·84	16·63	68·46	·16
2	Vellore	1,113·15	1	505	578	94	55	9	10	244	166	352	809	1	319	8	5	430	47	809	14	...	528	...	8	305	855	1,665	72·68	76·81	149·58	...
3	Trichinopoly	795·25	2	243	205	141	280	6	7	59	53	449	545	2	35	...	13	164	335	547	3	1	15	...	5	425	449	998	68·78	56·46	125·50	...
4	Coimbatore	876·89	1	132	343	149	153	23	27	139	258	443	781	1	146	3	4	372	263	788	11	...	168	2	16	246	443	1,232	89·86	50·52	140·50	·16
5	Penitentiary	734·16	...	68	244	137	187	10	4	59	144	274	579	...	117	3	5	302	152	579	1	...	199	1	27	62	290	869	78·87	39·50	118·37	·12
6	Cannanore	716·74	...	87	182	48	35	19	...	41	67	195	284	...	142	10	...	94	39	285	1	...	98	1	...	109	209	494	39·76	29·16	68·92	·20
7	Salem	659·06	...	52	217	81	101	26	7	106	335	265	660	...	126	9	...	371	174	680	3	4	144	2	11	101	265	945	103·18	40·21	143·39	·21
8	Bellary	655·45	...	23	254	4	31	...	...	3	135	30	420	...	154	2	1	78	189	424	1	...	27	...	...	2	30	454	64·69	4·58	69·27	...
9	Vizagapatam	578·20	2	66	145	44	119	3	...	78	272	191	536	2	190	8	4	228	106	536	...	...	51	1	104	35	191	729	92·70	33·03	126·08	·14
	District Jails.																															
10	Cuddalore	256·98	...	77	528	15	72	1	3	15	102	108	705	...	108	12	...	176	411	707	...	...	43	1	61	3	108	815	275·12	42·03	317·11	·12
11	Tanjore	242·42	1	13	38	13	14	31	10	31	58	88	120	1	33	...	1	49	40	123	1	1	57	2	6	27	94	218	50·74	38·78	89·93	·92
12	Palamcottah	323·94	...	55	606	5	79	4	1	50	334	114	1,020	...	379	9	4	376	260	1,028	5	...	60	...	26	31	122	1,150	317·34	37·66	355·00	...
13	Madura	402·95	1	12	26	36	64	10	9	31	66	89	165	1	105	4	...	9	51	169	...	...	21	2	...	66	89	259	41·94	22·09	64·28	·77
14	Berhampur	167·42	...	34	54	17	42	2	...	30	64	83	160	...	83	8	...	39	30	160	4	...	52	1	...	27	84	244	95·57	50·17	145·74	·41
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8,442·79	8	1,408	3,646	804	1,333	158	83	942	2,189	3,312	7,251	8	2,157	77	58	2,830	2,190	7,312	50	7	1,500	14	265	1,546	3,382	10,702	86·61	40·06	126·76	·13
15	***Subsidiary Jails*** ...	432·32	...	...	41	...	22	...	...	...	64	...	127	...	48	8	...	68	3	127	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	127	29·38	...	29·38	...
	Grand total ...	8,875·11	8	1,408	3,687	804	1,355	158	83	942	2,253	3,312	7,378	8	2,205	85	58	2,898	2,193	7,439	50	7	1,500	14	265	1,546	3,382	10,829	83·82	38·11	122·02	·13
	Grand total for 1911 ...	9,897·90		1,199	4,155	844	1,277	203	167	789	2,628	3,035	8,227	6	2,376	91	123	2,870	2,863	8,323	64	13	1,222	12	250	1,522	3,083	11,412	84·09	31·15	115·30	·11

No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number and reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry	877·27	42·91	60·62	3·00	6·91	6·99	183	3	47	...
2	Vellore	1,048·90	64·25	99·14	4·69	9·45	7·30	227	9	158	9
3	Trichinopoly	795·25	...	69·54	...	8·74		145	...	69	...
4	Coimbatore	876·70	·19	84·19	...	9·60	...	199	...	95	...
5	Penitentiary	726·02	8·14	69·01	...	9·51	...	101	...	43	...
6	Cannanore	707·86	8·88	58·00	...	8·19	...	152	...	51	...
7	Salem	659·06	...	61·44	...	9·32	...	122	...	55	...
8	Bellary	644·71	10·74	56·10	...	8·70	...	151	...	37	...
9	Vizagapatam	578·09	·11	48·00	...	8·30	...	111	...	30	...
	District Jails.										
10	Cuddalore	256·81	·17	19·46	...	7·58	...	34	...	61	...
11	Tanjore	242·42	...	21·82	...	9·00	...	36	...	17	...
12	Palamcottah	323·94	...	28·62	...	8·83	...	72	...	27	...
13	Madura	376·27	26·68	12·03	·95	3·20	3·56	42	3	5	...
14	Berhampur	161·40	6·02	11·85	...	7·34	...	39	...	21	...
	Grand total ...	8,274·70	168·09	699·82	8·64	8·46	5·14	1,614	15	717	9
	Grand total for 1911 ...	9,295·76	188·09	766·33	11·31	8·24	6·01	1,973	24	768	6

NOTE.—Column 6 includes night watchmen, work overseers and warder guards.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1912.

A.—Diet Scale for European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Articles.		Diet scale for labouring convicts.							Diet scale for females and non-labouring male prisoners.						
		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked ...	,,	4½	7	4½	7	4½	4½	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	,,	8	8	8	8	8	...	8	6	6	6	6	6	...	6
Vegetables	,,	6	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	6	...
Flour	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suet	,,	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Rolong or soojee meal ...	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhâl meal	,,	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Coffee	pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	oz.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	,,	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
Mint and parsley	,,	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Rice	,,	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

Note.—(1) On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

(2) 5 oz. of flour issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays were replaced by the same quantity of ragi flour with reference to G.O. No. 929, Judicial, dated 8th March 1912, as a tentative measure.

Distribution of diet for European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring males.	For females and non-labouring males.
Breakfast ...	Daily	Bread	12 oz.	8 oz.
		Coffee	1 pint.	1 pint.
Dinner ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup	1 ,,	1 ,,
		Potatoes	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice	4 ,,	4 ,,
		Suet pudding	12 ,,	...
	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat, roasted or fried	7 ,,	4 oz.
		Potatoes	8 ,,	6 ,,
		Rice	4 ,,	6 ,,
		Suet pudding	12 ,,	...
	Saturday	Rice	8 ,,	8 oz.
		Suet pudding	12 ,,	...
		Meat curried into mulligatany ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Supper ...	Daily	Bread	6 oz.	8 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Gruel	1 ,,	...

Ingredients and instructions for European and Eurasian diets.

Bread .. .. Brown, best.

Coffee .. .. To make 1 pint, ½ oz. coffee and ¾ oz. sugar.

Soup .. .. In every pint, 4½ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhâl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.

Suet pudding .. 5 oz. flour and ¾ oz. suet and salt.

Meat .. .. Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. When meat is issued with bone, an addition of 25 per cent. is made.

Mulligatany .. To make 1 pint, curry-stuff ½ oz., 4½ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhâl meal, onions and salt.

Gruel .. .. To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.

Tea .. .. To make 1 pint, ¼ oz. tea and ¾ oz. sugar.

Suet pudding will not be issued to prisoners when their sentence does not exceed three months, nor until the expiration of three months when their sentence exceeds that period, but the increased ration of rice allowed for females and non-labouring males is issued in lieu of pudding.

For Portuguese and Eurasian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts is issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with ¾ lb. coffee and ¾ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued.*

B.—Diet Scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhâl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The allowance of meat is estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	Mango pickle is substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale E.

C.—Diet Scale for Native Prisoners in Central and District Jails.

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail labouring convicts).	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail labouring convicts).	Native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment to 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Under-trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).
Ragi, cholum or cumbu (sifted flour).	25 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	25 oz. of either grain daily.	21 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	21 oz. daily.
Dhâl	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Rice	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	*Nil*	10 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	*Nil.*
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut.	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Tamarind ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,,
Salt	1 oz. ,, ...	1 oz. ,, ...	1 oz. ,, ...	1 oz. ,,
Curry-powder. *	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,,
Vegetables ...	6 oz. ,, ...	6 oz. ,, ...	6 oz. ,, ...	6 oz. ,,
Onions	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,,
Garlic	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.
Meat or fresh fish.	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.
(or) Salt fish ...	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale E. Brahmans and other non-meat-eating castes (Saivams) are allowed, in lieu of meat and garlic, 2 oz. of dhâl and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat day (Wednesday).

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*concluded.*

D.—Diet Scale for Native Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

Articles of diet.	*All prisoners, whether convicted or under trial.*
Grain { Ragi, Cholum, Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain per diem.
Dhâl	4 oz. daily.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut	½ oz. „
Tamarind	½ oz. „
Salt	¾ oz. „
Curry-powder *	½ oz. „
Vegetables	6 oz. „
Onions	½ oz. „

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale E.

E.—Diet Scale for State Prisoners confined in Jails.

Articles.		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice	oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Dhâl	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or cocoanut oil	„	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If salt-fish is issued, only ¾ oz. is issued.
Tamarind ...	„	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Curry-powder *	„	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Onions ...	„	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetables ...	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish	„	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, 2½ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Garlic ...	drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains ...	oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk	pint.	...	½	...	½	...	...	½	
Sugar	oz.	...	2	..	2	...	...	2	
Cocoanut ...	No.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	

* Curry-powder is prepared according to sanctioned recipé as follows :—

	oz.	drs.
Chillies	3	8
Coriander seeds	3	0
Turmeric	0	8

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—Europeans and Eurasians.

Bread-and-Water Diet.

(1½ lb. bread per diem with water.)

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days. No task of labour is enforced on any day on which this diet is supplied to the prisoner.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of four days continuously is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

B.—Native and Foreign Convicts.

Bread-and-Water Diet.

Morning meal .. Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal .. Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days. No task of labour is enforced on any day on which this diet is supplied to the prisoner.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of four days continuously is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

Note.—For revised scales of diet for labouring and non-labouring prisoners, please see page 76, Appendix H.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2	3				4				5						6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.		
						A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.
	Central Jails.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Rajahmundry	920·18	7·44	19·97	947·59	30,844	101	30,945	32 10 6	28,095	633	273	...	29,001	31 4 3	1,087	234	1,796
2	Vellore	1,113·15	...	10·86	1,124·01	31,058	350	31,408	27 15 1	34,081	789	114	...	34,984	31 6 10	771	226	413
3	Trichinopoly	795·25	·94	25·75	821·94	29,789	80	29,869	36 5 5	19,702	520	– 63	...	20,159	25 5 1	1,781	180	680
4	Coimbatore	876·89	56·51	63·25	996·65	33,123	5	33,128	33 3 10	23,196	387	1,267	...	24,850	26 10 0	872	200	564
5	Penitentiary	734·16	34·19	...	768·35	34,742	...	34,742	45 3 6	27,299	223	–375	...	27,147	35 5 4	1,336	104	1,604
6	Cannanore	716·74	·13	28·68	745·55	24,954	4	24,958	33 7 7	23,172	357	181	..	23,710	33 1 2	810	99	1,547
7	Salem	659·06	33·30	13·25	705·61	20,697	23	20,720	29 5 10	24,161	275	12	...	24,448	35 5 0	618	75	795
8	Bellary	655·45	46·20	7·19	708·81	20,475	...	20,475	28 14 2	20,629	242	127	...	20,998	29 14 11	2,044	81	875
9	Vizagapatam	578·20	9·47	...	587·67	20,884	...	20,884	35 8 7	27,235	320	–100	...	27,455	46 11 6	1,056	25	1,051
	District Jails.																	
10	Cuddalore	256·98	6·43	19·65	283·06	11,432	...	11,432	40 6 2	8,912	225	14	...	9,151	34 11 10	405	21	979
11	Tanjore	242·42	..	47·66	290·08	11,589	...	11,589	39 15 3	4,011	116	47	...	4,174	17 3 6	526	100	495
12	Palamcottah	323·94	13·58	18·32	355·84	10,900	19	10,919	30 11 0	9,722	100	–144	...	9,678	28 10 9	783	29	396
13	Madura	402·95	53·64	32·37	488·96	8,651	434	9,085	18 9 3	13,571	176	–223	...	13,524	29 9 11	437	55	714
14	Berhampur	167·42	22·37	4·52	194·31	6,153	90	6,243	32 2 1	7,908	250	– 14	...	8,144	42 14 7	312	5	760
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8,442·79	284·20	291·47	9,018·46	2,95,291	1,106	2,96,397	32 13 10	2,71,694	4,613	1,116	...	2,77,423	31 12 8	12,838	1,434	12,669
15	*Civil Jail, Madras*		...	36·14	36·14	2,869	...	2,869	79 6 2	5	...	...	...	5	0 2 3	...	...	55
16	*Subsidiary Jails*	432·32	1,840·83	3·85	2,277·00	21,719	287	22,006	9 10 8	1,07,978	77	61	...	1,08,116	47 9 0	1,697	59	530
	Grand total ...	8,875·11	2,125·03	331·46	11,331·60	3,19,879	1,393	3,21,272	28 5 8	3,79,677	4,690	1,177	...	3,85,544	35 0 9	14,535	1,493	13,254
	Grand total for 1911 ...	9,897·90	1,959·47	310·40	12,167·77	2,90,942	2,451	2,93,393	24 1 10	3,99,166	5,706	1,368	...	4,06,240	34 4 2	14,660	1,300	14,680

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for this column the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13 H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—*continued.*

***Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1912, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.**

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	6—*concld.* Hospital charges—*concld.* D. Proportion of dairy expenses.*	6—*concld.* Hospital charges—*concld.* E. Total cost.	6—*concld.* Hospital charges—*concld.* F. Cost per head of average strength.	6—*concld.* Hospital charges—*concld.* G. Cost per head of average number sick.	7 Clothing and bedding of prisoners. A. Total cost.	7 Clothing and bedding of prisoners. B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	8 Sanitation charges. A. Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	8 Sanitation charges. B. Charges for water-supply.	8 Sanitation charges. C. Extraordinary charges.	8 Sanitation charges. D. Total cost.	8 Sanitation charges. E. Cost per head of average strength.	9 Charges for moving prisoners. A. Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	9 Charges for moving prisoners. B. Transportation charges.	9 Charges for moving prisoners. C. Total cost.	9 Charges for moving prisoners. D. Cost per head of average strength.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	108	3,225	3 6 5	194 0 8	3,566	3 13 6	229	2,797	27	3,053	3 3 7	3,055	288	3,343	3 8 5
2	Vellore	1,570	2,980	2 10 5	174 7 7	3,501	3 2 4	222	101	46	369	0 5 3	3,322	504	3,826	3 6 6
3	Trichinopoly	468	3,109	3 12 6	110 12 9	1,669	2 1 6	15	1,177	2	1,194	1 7 3	1,873	1,044	2,917	3 8 9
4	Coimbatore	—40	1,596	1 9 7	159 9 7	2,812	3 0 2	233	873	...	1,106	1 1 9	1,559	684	2,243	2 4 0
5	Penitentiary...	...	3,044	3 15 5	267 4 0	1,961	2 8 10	1,903	1,842	1	3,746	4 14 0	1,427	1,382	2,809	3 10 6
6	Cannanore	60	2,516	3 6 0	186 8 2	1,997	2 12 7	67	546	— 38	575	0 12 4	1,682	432	2,114	2 13 4
7	Salem	...	1,488	2 1 9	161 14 8	1,699	2 7 3	77	841	...	918	1 4 10	1,432	288	1,720	2 7 0
8	Bellary	...	3,000	4 3 9	135 2 2	2,356	3 5 9	175	511	40	726	1 0 5	1,876	720	2,596	3 10 7
9	Vizagapatam	...	2,132	3 10 1	123 9 6	1,939	3 4 9	173	1,407	263	1,843	3 2 2	1,547	828	2,375	4 0 8
	District Jails.															
10	Cuddalore	...	1,405	4 15 5	272 4 7	156	0 9 6	29	96	...	125	0 7 1	501	...	501	1 12 4
11	Tanjore	...	1,121	3 13 10	126 6 1	688	2 13 5	76	199	...	275	0 15 2	882	...	882	3 0 8
12	Palamcottah	...	1,208	3 6 4	100 8 0	963	2 13 8	8	23	...	31	0 1 5	455	396	851	2 6 3
13	Madura	...	1,206	2 7 6	218 7 8	1,046	2 4 8	65	775	...	840	1 11 6	650	108	758	1 8 10
14	Berhampur	...	1,077	5 8 8	263 15 6	480	2 8 6	72	164	51	287	1 7 8	796	72	868	4 7 6
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	2,166	29,107	3 3 8	160 14 0	24,833	2 13 6	3,344	11,352	392	15,088	1 10 9	21,057	6,746	27,803	3 1 4
15	*Civil Jail, Madras*	...	55	1 8 4	289 7 7	...	...	407	203	2	612	16 14 1	...	...	...	...
16	*Subsidiary Jails*	...	2,286	1 0 1	61 11 6	1,728	0 12 2	10,087	521	58	10,666	4 10 11	18,892	...	18,892	8 4 9
	Grand total ...	2,166	31,448	2 12 5	144 2 5	26,561	2 6 8	13,838	12,076	452	26,366	2 5 3	39,949	6,746	46,695	4 1 11
	Grand total for 1911	1,295	31,935	2 10 0	134 11 2	26,478	2 3 9	13,379	13,638	2,731	29,748	2 7 1	41,330	8,790	50,120	4 1 11

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for this column the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13-H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—*continued.*

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	10								11		12							
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.							
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
		Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	343	248	1,010	344	32	160	2,137	2 4 1	268	0 4 6	...	245	200	62	4	54	565	0 9 6
2	Vellore	623	72	1,096	381	21	413	2,606	2 5 1	99	0 1 5	23	410	...	59	...	62	554	0 7 11
3	Trichinopoly	462	4	736	369	60	820	2,451	2 15 9	323	0 6 3	...	293	250	21	...	53	617	0 12 0
4	Coimbatore	561	32	763	459	49	627	2,491	2 8 0	120	0 1 11	...	440	400	70	...	121	1,031	1 0 7
5	Penitentiary	532	−173	1,134	378	4	610	2,485	3 3 9	127	0 2 8	40	295	275	46	14	61	731	0 15 3
6	Cannanore	260	3	835	393	4	170	1,665	2 3 9	383	0 8 3	...	323	...	32	22	59	436	0 9 4
7	Salem	213	21	444	271	41	199	1,189	1 11 0	340	0 7 9	6	210	180	25	1	55	477	0 10 10
8	Bellary	252	133	569	298	30	217	1,499	2 1 10	584	0 13 2	1,166	185	...	12	3	54	1,420	2 0 1
9	Vizagapatam	137	87	888	166	29	91	1,398	2 6 1	416	0 11 4	1,479	188	165	14	26	29	1,901	3 3 9
	District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore	87	67	186	102	...	99	541	1 14 7	226	0 12 9	15	112	375	—11	11	28	530	1 13 11
11	Tanjore	193	59	235	103	...	126	716	2 7 6	322	1 1 9	...	118	...	13	27	18	176	0 9 8
12	Palamcottah	118	114	363	110	12	56	773	2 2 9	148	0 6 8	...	99	...	64	...	18	181	0 8 2
13	Madura	421	44	456	191	32	120	1,264	2 9 4	144	0 4 9	716	159	150	2	...	32	1,059	2 2 8
14	Berhampur	182	94	177	50	...	60	563	2 14 4	140	0 11 6	...	95	...	21	...	20	136	0 11 2
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	4,384	805	8,892	3,615	314	3,768	21,778	2 6 8	3,640	0 6 5	3,445	3,172	1,995	430	108	664	9,814	1 1 5
15	*Civil Jail, Madras*	70	...	94	24	...	...	188	5 3 3	6	0 2 8	352	15	...	45	...	14	426	11 12 7
16	*Subsidiary Jails*	7,528	483	755	18	...	861	9,645	4 3 9	166	0 1 2	1,744	69	54	46	214	41	2,168	0 15 2
	Grand total ...	11,982	1,288	9,741	3,657	314	4,629	31,611	2 12 8	3,812	0 5 5	5,541	3,256	2,049	521	322	719	12,408	1 1 6
	Grand total for 1911 ..	11,103	927	9,514	6,125	143	4,366	32,178	2 10 4	3,168	0 4 2	8,546	3,586	825	669	455	4	14,085	1 2 6

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—*concld.*	13														14			
		Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.														Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
		A. Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	B. Dietary dead-stock.	C. Hospital dead-stock.	D. Garden and agricultural plant.	E. Lighting dead-stock.	F. Disciplinary dead-stock.	G. Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H. Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	I. Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	J. Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	K. Total cost.	L. Cost per head of average strength.						
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
	Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	60	...	42	...	...	...	10	112	0	1	11	76,215	80	6	11
2	Vellore	186	299	...	157	75	237	...	—738	...	—90	126	0	1	10	80,453	71	9	3
3	Trichinopoly	383	186	142	66	180	31	53	—190	...	...	851	1	0	7	63,159	76	13	6
4	Coimbatore	343	392	...	...	5	428	30	—1,017	...	131	312	0	5	0	69,689	69	14	9
5	Penitentiary	...	23	41	...	— 1	9	— 14	...	...	268	326	0	6	9	77,118	100	5	11
6	Cannanore	3	5	..	...	...	53	222	—10	...	2	275	0	5	11	58,629	78	10	8
7	Salem	72	17	94	...	107	124	—4	—100	...	3	313	0	7	1	53,312	75	8	10
8	Bellary	305	111	1	58	102	48	...	...	...	...	625	0	14	1	54,279	76	9	2
9	Vizagapatam	.	54	2	...	25	55	424	...	...	36	596	1	0	3	60,939	103	11	2
	District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore	–2	65	25	...	25	—14	53	...	...	—1	151	0	8	6	24,218	85	8	11
11	Tanjore	169	232	...	...	...	172	...	...	—97	29	505	1	11	10	20,448	70	7	10
12	Palamcottah	283	103	11	...	...	31	...	...	...	1	429	1	8	3	25,181	70	12	3
13	Madura	74	15	...	—2	—1	34	—1	...	...	219	338	0	11	1	29,264	59	13	7
14	Berhampur	...	63	43	...	—1	99	...	...	...	—2	202	1	0	8	18,140	93	5	8
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,816	1,565	359	339	516	1,349	763	—2,055	—97	606	5,161	0	9	2	7,11,044	78	13	6
15	*Civil Jail, Madras*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,161	115	2	2
16	*Subsidiary Jails*	134	641	4	11	424	159	...	...	...	99	1,472	0	10	4	1,77,145	77	12	9
	Grand total ...	1,950	2,206	363	350	940	1,508	763	—2,055	—97	705	6,633	0	9	4	8,92,350	78	12	0
	Grand total for 1911 ...	2,363	2,482	412	133	1,232	1,152	283	—187	615	3,411	11,896	0	15	8	8,99,241	73	14	5

—	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons	25,500	12,962	2,541	* 3,405	44,408
Do. 1911	25,500	12,552	2,304	† 2,296	42,652

* Includes Rs. 2,199 } Stationery Department charges.
† " " 922 }

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912 *(excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7			
Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.			
		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	25 1	22 4	25 12	32 10	31 1	26 13	24 14	31 4	3 4	2 13	2 1	3 6	2 5	2 14	2 9	3 13	7 2	3 8	2 6	3 4
2	Vellore	21 3	22 2	23 11	27 15	28 4	32 8	31 2	31 7	2 6	3 3	1 5	2 10	3 3	2 11	2 6	3 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5
3	Trichinopoly	23 7	23 7	27 6	36 5	47 10	32 14	30 4	25 5	2 10	4 5	3 14	3 12	2 7	2 3	2 6	2 1	0 12	0 15	3 3	1 7
4	Coimbatore	25 10	25 8	27 11	33 4	42 2	30 12	32 10	26 10	3 5	2 1	2 15	1 10	3 12	3 11	1 14	3 0	1 11	2 2	0 12	1 2
5	Penitentiary	34 10	35 9	33 6	45 3	44 5	41 10	35 9	35 5	2 1	3 10	2 15	3 15	3 2	2 6	4 1	2 9	6 1	4 8	6 15	4 14
6	Cannanore	23 13	24 13	24 2	33 8	27 7	34 1	33 5	33 1	3 15	4 11	4 4	3 6	3 2	2 4	2 3	2 13	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 12
7	Salem	31 7	31 14	25 13	29 6	28 3	34 11	28 2	35 5	1 8	2 9	1 8	2 2	2 13	3 7	1 12	2 7	0 5	1 11	1 14	1 5
8	Bellary	26 11	31 2	27 5	28 14	32 7	28 10	30 7	29 15	2 8	5 3	5 0	4 4	1 13	4 8	2 11	3 6	3 0	2 6	0 7	1 0
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	29 0	35 9	...	...	31 4	46 11	...	...	2 8	3 10	...	...	3 8	3 5	...	...	1 14	3 2
	District Jails.																				
10	Vizagapatam	18 15	17 0	...	...	39 12	31 1	...	...	4 11	6 1		...	2 10	3 9	...	...	0 15	1 0	...	...
11	Cuddalore	22 5	27 8	31 6	40 6	43 2	35 7	36 4	34 12	1 15	3 2	3 15	4 15	2 7	2 5	2 5	0 9	0 4	0 10	0 10	0 7
12	Tanjore	28 5	44 5	32 9	39 15	36 4	34 14	30 0	17 3	4 11	4 1	4 13	3 14	2 4	1 15	0 1	2 13	0 15	0 15	0 11	0 15
13	Palamcottah	27 5	27 7	29 14	30 11	35 3	31 14	33 13	28 11	1 14	2 5	2 9	3 6	2 13	1 3	1 13	2 14	0 6	0 3	0 4	0 1
14	Madura	17 7	17 15	17 10	18 9	52 0	33 12	39 8	29 10	2 5	2 4	3 11	2 7	3 0	1 10	2 2	2 5	1 14	2 4	2 6	1 11
15	Berhampur	29 11	33 0	27 1	32 2	37 3	32 11	34 7	42 15	3 7	3 10	3 2	5 9	2 15	2 11	4 9	2 8	1 9	14 6	0 5	1 8
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	25 2	26 0	27 0	32 14	37 0	32 12	31 9	31 13	2 14	3 9	3 0	3 4	2 13	2 13	2 8	2 13	2 0	1 15	1 14	1 11
16	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	44 6	51 9	...	...	38 9	23 14	...	...	12 2	8 10	...	...	0 10	3 8	...	...	0 1	...	...	...
17	Civil Jail, Madras	79 9	92 9	91 0	79 6	0 6	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 2	3 8	0 4	1 8	...	0 1	...	...	7 11	9 8	21 5	16 14
18	Subsidiary Jails	8 7	8 12	9 7	9 11	48 10	48 1	46 9	47 9	0 12	1 0	0 13	1 0	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 12	3 15	4 6	4 14	4 11
	Grand Total ...	22 3	23 0	24 2	28 6	39 3	35 11	34 4	35 1	2 7	3 2	2 10	2 12	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 7	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 5

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—*concluded.*

***Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1912 *(excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years*—concluded.**

Serial number.	Jails—*concld.*	8				9				10			
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.			
		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Central Jails.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	3 9	4 2	3 7	3 8	1 11	1 4	1 9	2 4	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 4
2	Vellore	2 4	2 11	3 6	3 6	1 14	1 14	2 2	2 5	0 1	0 1	0 4	0 1
3	Trichinopoly	1 0	1 9	2 4	3 9	1 14	2 0	2 8	3 0	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 6
4	Coimbatore	2 4	2 3	2 7	2 4	2 8	1 8	3 3	2 8	0 1	0 4	0 3	0 2
5	Penitentiary	1 9	2 6	6 1	3 10	2 10	2 15	2 10	3 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3
6	Cannanore	1 12	2 2	2 8	2 13	2 1	1 13	2 1	2 4	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 8
7	Salem	1 7	1 13	1 8	2 7	1 12	2 3	2 1	1 11	...	0 2	0 3	0 8
8	Bellary	3 11	3 8	2 12	3 11	1 7	1 11	1 13	2 2	0 3	0 9	0 12	0 13
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	6 9	4 1	...	...	2 10	2 6	...	...	0 8	0 11
	District Jails.												
10	Vizagapatam	2 7	2 14	...	...	1 10	1 10	...	...	0 3	0 4	...	...
11	Cuddalore	1 2	1 12	2 15	1 12	1 12	1 9	2 7	1 15	...	0 1	0 2	0 13
12	Tanjore	0 15	1 3	2 6	3 1	2 1	3 6	2 15	2 7	0 2	0 2	0 8	1 2
13	Palamcottah	0 10	1 12	2 3	2 6	1 12	1 10	1 3	2 3	0 1	0 5	0 1	0 7
14	Madura	1 0	1 6	2 4	1 9	3 6	2 8	2 6	2 9	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 5
15	Berhampur	2 15	6 6	3 0	4 7	3 3	2 12	2 10	2 14	0 10	1 11	2 4	0 11
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	2 0	2 7	3 3	3 1	2 1	1 15	2 5	2 7	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 6
16	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	0 14	2 6	...	...	4 9	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 13	5 10	5 3	...	1 2	0 4	0 3
18	Subsidiary Jails	6 0	7 5	8 9	8 5	3 7	3 10	4 5	4 4	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
	Grand total ...	2 12	3 6	4 2	4 2	2 5	2 4	2 10	2 13	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5

Serial number.	Jails—*concld.*	11				12				13			
		Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Central Jails.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 9	0 2	0 12	0 6	0 2	74 9	64 13	63 2	80 7
2	Vellore	0 8	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 9	0 9	0 2	59 15	65 15	65 1	71 9
3	Trichinopoly	0 4	0 12	0 8	0 12	...	0 8	0 5	1 1	79 4	67 14	72 2	76 13
4	Coimbatore	0 12	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 5	1 8	3 8	0 5	80 11	69 2	74 [illegible]	69 15
5	Penitentiary	3 8	3 15	3 14	0 15	0 13	1 6	1 5	0 7	99 0	98 9	97 [illegible]	100 6
6	Cannanore	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 6	63 6	71 0	69 0	78 10
7	Salem	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 11	...	0 15	0 5	0 7	66 1	78 11	63 4	75 9
8	Bellary	1 7	2 12	1 2	2 0	0 5	0 14	0 14	0 14	73 5	80 14	72 15	76 9
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	1 10	3 4	...	...	1 5	1 0		...	80 12	103 11
	District Jails.												
10	Vizagapatam	1 3	1 3	...	...	0 3	0 7	...	...	72 9	65 2	...	...
11	Cuddalore	0 7	0 8	0 12	1 14	0 6	0 11	0 9	0 8	72 1	71 13	79 4	85 9
12	Tanjore	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 10	...	1 1	0 6	1 12	71 6	87 8	70 10	70 8
13	Palamcottah	0 7	0 9	0 7	0 8	...	1 5	0 13	1 3	68 11	67 8	71 11	70 12
14	Madura	2 12	0 13	3 8	2 3	0 3	0 9	0 9	0 11	80 10	60 10	71 7	59 14
15	Berhampur	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 11	...	2 9	1 9	1 1	81 15	99 9	78 12	93 6
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	0 15	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 3	0 15	1 0	0 9	74 4	72 13	72 15	78 13
16	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	0 4	0 6	...	...	0 6	...	...	...	101 15	96 12	...	...
17	Civil Jail, Madras	10 11	11 3	14 12	11 13	0 4	3 11	0 7	...	104 3	127 12	133 14	115 2
18	Subsidiary Jails	1 4	1 4	1 6	0 15	0 7	0 7	0 13	0 10	73 14	75 11	77 12	77 13
	Grand total ...	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 1	0 4	0 14	1 0	0 9	74 5	73 8	73 14	78 12

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													9	10		
							Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
							A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K.	L.					
								B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.					
													G.	H.	I.	J.							
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	* Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works department.	Manufactures.	(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures 8 K.
	Central Jails.																						
1	Rajahmundry	17·15	902·87	16·47	88·91	51·81	...	63·95	73·35	108·31	139·85	20·69	9·74	...	...	...	329·79	...	...	...	7·08	8·12	36·53
2	Vellore	11·37	1,102·37	17·09	45·26	19·95	...	96·75	93·26	79·92	183·30	33·13	134·13	...	...	...	399·58	...	...	...	8·78	8·46	36·25
3	Trichinopoly	11·41	783 74	27 70	81·19	13·36	...	69·54	71·73	106·99	142·58	49·58	...	...	...	...	221·07	...	...	...	8·87	9·15	28·21
4	Coimbatore	5·24	871·97	9·36	28·[illegible]9	47·62	...	83·74	79·02	82·66	50·73	23·64	69·23	...	...	...	396·98	...	...	...	9·60	9·06	45·53
5	Penitentiary	31·33	702·85	11·14	11·26	19·12	...	69·01	53·11	13·81	66·48	9·84	...	...	...	...	449·08	...	...	...	9·82	7·56	63·89
6	Cannanore	9·31	707·92	13·00	33·81	19·33	...	58·07	69·38	51·54	76·75	57·86	7·39	...	...	...	320·79	...	...	...	8·20	9·80	45·31
7	Salem	4·16	655·17	8·23	69·87	21·17	...	61·43	59·38	18·86	204·50	46·91	...	...	...	...	164·82	...	...	...	9·38	9·06	25·16
8	Bellary	6·48	649·15	21·65	32·34	23·19	...	56·07	54·73	33·99	77·91	19·04	38·75	2·21	...	...	289·27	..	...	...	8·64	8·43	44·56
9	Vizagapatam	1·25	577·41	17·04	45·19	31·09	...	48·00	58·44	49·03	62·90	11·45	147·73	...	...	...	106·54	...	...	...	8·31	10·12	18·45
	District Jails.																						
10	Cuddalore	2·85	254·48	4·90	19·24	34·78	...	19·45	25·27	23·92	56·56	1·91	1·38	...	...	...	67·07	...	...	...	7·6[illegible]	9·93	26·36
11	Tanjore	1·13	241·17	7·77	6·76	·90	...	21·81	22·97	23·49	40·65	2·87	...	...	...	...	113·95	...	...	...	9·04	9·52	47·25
12	Palamcottah	4·04	319·68	11·68	11·69	32·73	...	28·62	29·05	21·61	43·33	8·56	...	...	...	...	132·41	...	...	...	8·95	9·09	41·42
13	Madura	8·39	394·77	4·65	10·71	25·40	...	13·07	35·32	43·18	57·38	14·36	...	...	...	...	190·70	...	...	...	3·31	8·95	48·31
14	Berhampur	5·35	162·33	3·71	·21	22·70	...	13·99	15·26	20·00	33·96	6·95	5·82	2·62	...	...	37·11	...	...	...	8·62	9·4[illegible]	22·86
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	119·49	8,325·88	174·39	485·43	363·15	...	703·50	740·27	677·31	1,236·88	306·79	414·17	4·83	...	...	3,219·16	...	...	...	8·45	8·89	38·66
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	33·23	401·54	12·33	2·18	106·10	...	...	...	209·06	43·81	3·90	...	...	...	...	24·16	...	...	...	...	...	6·02
	Grand total ...	152·72	8,727·42	186·72	487·61	469·25	...	703·50	740·27	886·37	1,280·69	310·69	414·17	4·83	...	...	3,243·32	...	...	...	8·06	8·48	37·16
	Grand total for 1911 ...	138·42	9,780·03	212·07	487·79	442·27	...	807·55	845·42	930·02	1,518·87	486·03	254·47	5·21	...	...	3,790·33	...	...	...	8·26	8·64	38·76

* *E.g.*, as being *en route*, on penal diet, in quarantine, etc.

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1912.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1912.	Total.	Paid into the treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by cash and transfer accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1912.	Total.	Cash earning (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
				RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
	Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	902·87	329·79	282 2	13,542 7	13,824 9	25,908 14	245 7	26,154 5	12,329 12	13 10	37 6	
2	Vellore	1,102·37	399·58	614 11	36,121 1	36,735 12	* 62,944 6	49 7	62,993 13	26,258 1	23 13	65 11	
3	Trichinopoly	783·74	221·07	62 5	14,196 3	14,258 8	31,136 10	78 2	31,214 12	16,956 4	21 10	76 11	
4	Coimbatore	871·97	396·98	451 15	1,63,782 5	1,64,234 4	†1,50,426 1	421 5	1,50,847 6	— 13,386 14	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	702·85	449·08	53 0	46,335 15	46,388 15	‡87,009 9	76 14	87,086 7	40,697 8	57 14	90 10	
6	Cannanore	707·92	320·79	59 8	18,325 8	18,385 0	§ 22,213 13	36 15	22,250 12	3,865 12	5 7	12 1	
7	Salem	655·17	164·82	501 15	10,289 4	10,791 3	15,594 13	156 0	15,750 13	4,959 10	7 9	30 1	
8	Bellary	649·15	289·27	7 8	20,781 0	20,788 8	28,981 9	240 0	29,221 9	8,433 1	13 0	29 2	
9	Vizagapatam	577·41	106·54	93 7	5,686 15	5,780 6	9,684 14	175 13	9,860 11	4,080 5	7 1	38 5	
	District Jails.												
10	Cuddalore	254·48	67·07	146 1	7,384 8	7,530 9	11,198 2	52 1	11,250 3	3,719 10	14 10	55 7	
11	Tanjore	241·17	113·95	16 9	929 6	945 15	6,569 15	9 4	6,579 3	5,633 4	23 6	49 7	
12	Palamcottah	319·68	132·41	41 3	14,542 5	14,583 8	25,791 10	10 13	25,802 7	11,218 15	35 2	84 12	
13	Madura	394·77	190·70	734 15	9,562 2	10,297 1	11,694 1	21 0	11,715 1	1,418 0	3 9	7 7	
14	Berhampur	162·33	37·11	152 3	1,420 14	1,573 1	2,528 9	7 3	2,535 12	962 11	5 15	25 15	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8,325·88	3,219·16	3,217 6	3,62,899 13	3,66,117 3	4,91,682 14	1,580 4	4,93,263 2	1,27,145 15	15 4	39 8	
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	401·54	24·16	...	519 6	519 6	1,976 7	...	1,976 7	1,457 1	3 10	60 5	
	Grand total ...	8,727·42	3,243·32	3,217 6	3,63,419 3	3,66,636 9	4,93,659 5	1,580 4	4,95,239 9	1,28,603 0	14 12	39 10	
	Grand total for 1911 ...	9,780·03	3,790·33	3,798 8	4,61,213 9	4,65,012 1	4,85,913 9	3,217 6	4,89,130 15	24,118 14	2 7	6 6	

* Includes Rs. 1,800 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
† Includes Rs. 2,099-6-0 do. do. do.
‡ Includes Rs. 14,826-4-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
§ Includes Rs. 1,918-9-0 do. do. do.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement IX).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 *minus* column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 *minus* column 6).	
		RS.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
	Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry	76,215	80	7	12,329	12	13	0	63,885	4	67	7
2	Vellore	80,453	71	9	26,258	1	23	6	54,194	15	48	3
3	Trichinopoly	63,159	76	13	16,956	4	20	10	46,202	12	56	3
4	Coimbatore	69,689	69	15	—13,386	14	— 13	7	83,075	14	83	6
5	Penitentiary	77,118	100	6	40,697	8	52	15	36,420	8	47	7
6	Cannanore	58,629	78	10	3,865	12	5	3	54,763	4	73	7
7	Salem	53,312	75	9	4,959	10	7	0	48,352	6	68	9
8	Bellary	54,279	76	9	8,433	1	11	14	45,845	15	64	11
9	Vizagapatam	60,939	103	11	4,080	5	6	15	56,858	11	96	12
	District Jails.											
10	Cuddalore	24,218	85	9	3,719	10	13	2	20,498	6	72	7
11	Tanjore	20,448	70	8	5,633	4	19	7	14,814	12	51	1
12	Palamcottah	25,181	70	12	11,218	15	31	8	13,962	1	39	4
13	Madura	29,264	59	14	1,418	0	2	14	27,846	0	57	0
14	Berhampur	18,140	93	6	962	11	4	15	17,177	5	88	7
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	7,11,044	78	13	1,27,145	15	14	2	5,83,898	1	64	11
15	*Civil Jail, Madras* ...	4,161	115	2	...		...		4,161	0	115	2
16	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	1,77,145	77	13	1,457	1	0	10	1,75,687	15	77	3
	Grand total ...	8,92,350	78	12	1,28,603	0	11	6	7,63,747	0	67	6
	Grand total for 1911 ...	8,99,241	73	14	24,118	14	2	0	8,75,122	2	71	14

No. XIV.—

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			4			5			6		
Serial number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	878	100	978	877·27	42·91	920·18	982	60	1,042	197	16	213
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	6·97	·47	7·44	22	2	24	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners.	20	...	20	19·97	...	19·97	34	...	34	2	...	2
		Total ...	898	100	998	904·21	43·38	947·59	...	...	...	200	16	216
2	Vellore ...	Convicts ...	1,227	94	1,321	1,048·90	64·25	1,113·15	1,202	100	1,302	509	33	542
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	24	...	24	10·86	...	10·86	26	...	26	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,251	94	1,345	1,059·76	64·25	1,124·01	...	...	...	510	33	543
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	1,256	...	1,256	795·25	...	795·25	877	...	877	331	...	331
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	·94	...	·94	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	48	...	48	25·75	...	25·75	43	...	43	6	...	6
		Total ...	1,304	...	1,304	821·94	...	821·94	...	...	...	337	...	337
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,034	10	1,044	876·70	·19	876·89	961	...	961	356	...	356
		Under-trials ...	64	...	64	54·86	1·65	56·51	106	4	110	21	...	21
		Civil prisoners.	80	...	80	63·25	...	63·25	93	...	93	9	...	9
		Total ...	1,178	10	1,188	994·81	1·84	996·65	...	...	...	386	...	386
5	Penitentiary.	Convicts ...	876	51	927	726·02	8·14	734·16	840	4	844	365	6	371
		Under-trials ...	29	5	34	33·35	·84	34·19	62	3	65	18	..	18
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	905	56	961	759·37	8·98	768·35	...	...	...	383	6	389
6	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	954	25	979	707·86	8·88	716·74	795	9	804	295	3	298
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	·13	...	·13	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	30	...	30	28·68	...	28·68	47	...	47	8	...	8
		Total ...	984	25	1,009	736·67	8·88	745·55	...	...	...	303	3	306
7	Salem ...	Convicts ...	727	...	727	659·06	...	659·06	724	...	724	184	...	184
		Under-trials ..	40	...	40	33·30	...	33·30	54	...	54	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	13·25	...	13·25	26	...	26	1	...	1
		Total ...	803	...	803	705·61	...	705·61	...	...	...	194	...	194
8	Bellary ...	Convicts ...	583	35	618	644·71	10·74	655·45	798	...	798	453	3	456
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	45·88	·32	46·20	76	...	76	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners.	5	...	5	7·19	...	7·19	13	...	13	1	.	1
		Total ...	624	35	659	697·78	11·06	708·84	...	...	...	463	3	466
9	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	499	6	505	578·09	·11	578·20	663	...	663	285	..	285
		Under-trials ...	...	..	...	8·89	·58	9·47	41	2	43	4	1	5
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	499	6	505	586·98	·69	587·67	...	...	...	289	1	290
	District Jails.													
10	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	272	17	289	256·81	·17	256·98	292	...	292	122	2	124
		Under-trials ...	34	...	34	6·43	...	6·43	29	...	29	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	19	...	19	19·65	...	19·65	37	...	37	1	...	1
		Total ...	325	17	342	282·89	·17	283·06	...	...	...	123	2	125

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

7			8			9											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
15·45	1·02	16·47	5	1	6	224·56	372·87	231·48	17·61	23·77	17·90	4·56	23·30	5·43	5·70	23·30	6·52
·06	...	·06	1	...	1	143·47	...	134·41	8·61	...	8·06	143·47	...	134·41	143·47	...	134·41
09	...	·09	...	...	...	100·15	...	100·15	4·51	...	4·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·60	1·02	16·62	6	1	7	221·19	368·83	227·95	17·25	23·51	17·54	5·53	23·05	6·33	6·64	23·05	7·39
15·63	1·44	17 07	17	1	18	485·27	513·62	486·91	14·90	22·41	15·33	16·21	15·56	16·17	16·21	15·56	16·17
	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		..		...	...	...	...	...
·01	...	·01	...	...	...	92·03		92·08	·92	...	·92	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·64	1·44	17·08	17	1	18	481·24	513·62	483·09	14·76	22·41	5·20	16·04	15·56	16·01	16·04	15·56	16·01
27·82	...	27·82	8	...	8	416·22	...	416·22	34·98	...	34·98	10·06	...	10·06	10·06	...	10·06
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
·24	...	·24	...	...	...	233·01	...	233·01	9·32	...	9·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
28·06	...	28·06	8	...	8	410·01	...	410·01	34·14	...	34·14	9·73	...	9·73	9·73	...	9·73
9·36	...	9·36	3	..	3	406·07	...	405·98	10·68	...	10·67	3·42	...	3·42	3·42	...	3·42
·35	...	·35	...	...	...	382·79	...	371·62	6·38	...	6·19	...	...	...	...	...	..
·29	...	·29	...	...		142·29	...	142·29	4·58	...	4·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·00	...	10·00	3	...	3	388·01	..	387·39	10·05	...	10·03	3·02	...	3·01	3·02	...	3·01
10·97	·19	11·16	10	..	10	502·74	737·10	505·34	15·11	23·34	15·20	13·77	...	13·62	13·77	...	13·62
·23	..	·23	1	...	1	539·73	...	526·47	6·90	...	6·73	29·99	...	29·25	29·99		29·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11·20	·19	11·39	11	...	11	504·37	668·15	506·28	14·75	21·16	14·82	14·49		14·32	14·49	...	14·32
13·10	·11	13·21	3	...	3	416·75	337·84	415·77	18·51	12·39	18·43	4·24	...	4·19	4·24	...	4·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·28	...	·28	...	...	...	278·94		278·94	9·76	...	9·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
13·38	·11	13·49	3	...	3	411·31	337·84	410·14	18·16	12·39	18·09	4·07	...	4·02	4·07	...	4·02
8·22	...	8·22	7	...	7	279·19	...	279·19	12·47	...	12·47	10·62	...	10·62	10·62	...	10·62
·90	...	·90	..	...	...	270·27	...	270·27	27·03	...	27·03	...	...	...	.	.	...
·07	...	·07	...	...	...	75·47	.	75·47	5·28	...	5·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·19	...	9·19	7	...	7	274·94	...	274·94	13·02	...	13·02	9·92	..	9·92	9·92	...	9·92
21·52	·18	21·70	5	...	5	702·64	279·33	695·71	33·38	16·76	23·11	7·76	...	7·63	7·76	..	7·63
·46	...	·16	..	...	...	196·16	.	194·81	10·03	.	9·96	...	...	...	...	...	...
·04	...	·04	...	...	...	139·08	...	139·08	5·56	...	5·56	...	...	...	...	..	..
22·02	·18	22·20	5	...	5	663·53	271·25	657·41	31·56	16·27	31·32	7·17	...	7·05	7·17	...	7·05
17·04	...	17·04	15	...	15	493·00	..	492·91	29·48	...	29·47	8·65	...	8·65	25·95	...	25·94
·17	·04	·21	...	...	...	449·94	1,724·14	527·98	19·12	68·97	22·18	...	...	..	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
17·21	·04	17·25	15	...	15	492·35	1,449·28	493·47	29·32	57·97	29·35	8·52	...	8·51	25·55	...	25·52
5·02	·12	5·14	3	...	3	475·06	11,764·71	482·53	19·55	705·88	20·00	11·68	..	11·67	11·68	...	11·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
·02	...	·02	...	..	..	50·89	...	50·89	1·02		1·02	..	...	...	...	...	...
5·04	·12	5·16	3	...	3	434·80	11,764·71	441·60	17·82	705·88	18·23	10·60	...	10·60	10·60	...	10·60

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			4			5			6		
Serial number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—concld.													
11	Tanjore ...	Convicts ...	320	...	320	242·42	...	242·42	277	...	277	162	...	162
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	78	...	78	47·66	...	47·66	78	...	78	34	..	34
		Total ...	398	...	398	290·08	...	290·08	...	...	...	196	..	196
12	Palamcottah ...	Convicts ...	324	...	324	323·94	...	323·94	363	...	363	199	...	199
		Under-trials ...	30	..	30	13·58	...	13·58	35	...	35	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners.	12	...	12	18·32	...	18·32	37	...	37	8	...	8
		Total ...	363	...	366	355·84	...	355·84	...	...	..	210	...	210
13	Madura ...	Convicts ...	313	16	329	376·27	26·68	402·95	441	34	475	87	5	82
		Under-trials ...	40	3	43	50·79	2·85	53·64	83	5	88	11	2	13
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	32·37	...	32·37	49	...	49	14	...	14
		Total ...	389	19	408	459·43	29·53	488·96	...	...	...	112	7	119
14	Berhampur ...	Convicts ...	142	15	157	161·40	6·02	167·42	208	17	225	81	1	82
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	22·33	·04	22·37	71	1	72	9	..	9
		Civil prisoners.	7	...	7	4·52	...	4·52	16	...	16	3	...	3
		Total ...	177	15	192	188·25	6·06	194·31	...	...	...	93	1	94
15	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,405	369	9,774	8,274·70	168·09	8,442·79	...	...	...	3,626	69	3,695
		Under-trials ...	301	8	309	277·45	6·75	284·20	...	...	...	85	3	88
		Civil prisoners.	395	...	395	291·47	...	291·47	...	...	...	88	...	88
		Total ...	10,101	377	10,478	8,843·62	174·84	9,018·46	...	...	...	3,799	72	3,871
	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	71	...	71	36·14	...	36·14	61	...	61	7	...	7
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	409·40	22·92	432·32	...	...	...	525	26	551
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,783·59	57·24	1,840·83	...	..	...	1,159	62	1,221
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	3·85	..	3·85	...	...	...	2	..	2
		Total ...	4,561	1,728	6.289	2,196·84	80·16	2,277·00	..	...		1,686	88	1,774
	Grand Total.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	8,684·10	191·01	8,875·11	...	...	...	4,151	95	4,246
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,061·04	63·99	2,125·03	...	...	.	1,244	65	1,309
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	331·46	...	331·46	...	..	..	97	...	97
		Total of all ...	14,733	2,105	16,838	11,076·60	255·00	11,331·60	...	..	...	5,492	160	5,652
		Grand total for 1911 ...	14,566	2,116	16,682	11,903·10	264·67	12,167·77	..	...	...	5,372	156	5,528

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912—concluded.

7			8			9											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
7·76	...	7·76	...	...	...	668·26	...	668·26	32·01	..	32·01	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·11	...	1·11	1	...	1	713·39	...	713·39	23·29	...	23·29	20·98	..	20·98	20·98	...	20·98
8·87	...	8·87	1	...	1	675·68		675·68	30·58	...	30·58	3·45		3·45	3·45	...	3·45
11·71	...	11·71	1	...	1	614·31	...	614·31	36·15	...	36·15	3·09	...	3·09	3·09	...	3·09
·09	...	·09	1	...	1	220·91	...	220·91	6·63	...	6·63	73·64	...	73·64	73·64	...	73·64
·22	...	·22	...	...	...	436·68	...	436·68	12·01	...	12·01		...	...	...	...	...
12·02	...	12·02	2	...	2	590·15	...	590·15	33·78	...	33·78	5·62	...	5·62	5·62	...	5·62
4·15	·52	4·67	9	1	10	231·22	187·41	228·32	11·03	19·49	11·59	23·92	37·48	24·82	23·92	37·48	24·82
·38	·09	·47	2	...	2	216·58	701·75	242·36	7·48	31·58	8·76	39·38	...	37·29	39·38	...	37·29
·38	...	·38	...	...	...	432·50	...	432·50	11·74	...	11·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·91	·61	5·52	11	1	12	243·78	237·05	243·37	10·69	20·66	11·29	23·94	33·86	24·54	23·94	33·86	24·54
3·70	·01	3·71	7	1	8	501·86	166·11	489·79	22·92	1·66	22·16	37·17	166·11	41·81	43·37	166·11	47·78
·20	...	·20	...	...	...	403·05	...	402·32	8·96	...	8·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
·17	...	·17	...	...	...	663·72	...	663·72	37·61	...	37·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·07	·01	4·08	7	1	8	494·02	165·02	483·76	21·62	1·65	21·00	31·87	165·02	36·02	37·18	165·02	41·17
171·45	3·59	175·04	93	4	97	438·20	410·49	437·65	20·72	21·36	20·73	9·79	23·80	10·07	11·24	23·80	11·49
2·84	·13	2·97	5	...	5	306·36	444·44	309·64	10·24	19·26	10·45	18·02	...	17·59	18·02	...	17·59
2·92	...	2·92	1	...	1	301·92	...	301·92	10·02	...	10·02	3·43	...	3·43	3·43	...	3·43
177·21	3·72	180·93	99	4	103	429·58	411·81	429·23	20·04	21·28	20·06	9·84	22·88	10·09	11·19	22·88	11·42
·19	...	·19	...	...	...	193·69	...	193·69	5·26	...	5·26	...	..	...	...	...	..
10·50	·47	10·97	9	...	9	1,282·36	1,134·38	1,274·52	25·65	20·51	25·37	21·98	...	20·82	21·98	..	20·82
23·38	2·66	26·04	18	1	19	649·81	1,083·16	663·29	13·11	46·47	14·15	7·85	17·47	8·15	10·09	17·47	10·32
·03	.	·03	...	...	..	519·48	...	519·48	7·79	...	7·79	...	...	...	...	...	...
33·91	3·13	37·04	27	1	28	767·47	1,097·80	779·10	15·44	39·05	16·27	10·47	12·48	10·54	12·29	12·48	12·30
181·95	4·06	186·01	102	4	106	478·00	497·36	478·42	20·95	21·26	20·96	10·36	20·94	10·59	11·75	20·94	11·94
26·22	2·79	29·01	23	1	24	603·58	1,015·78	611·29	12·72	43·60	13·65	9·22	15·63	9·41	11·16	15·63	11·29
3·14	...	3·14	1	...	1	292·64	.	292·64	9·47	...	9·47	3·02	...	3·02	3·02	...	3·02
211·31	6·85	218·16	126	5	131	495·82	627·45	498·78	19·08	26·86	19·25	9·93	19·61	10·15	11·38	19·61	11·56
230·99	6·10	237·09	157	7	164	451·31	589·41	454·31	19·41	23·05	19·49	12·77	26·45	13·07	13·19	26·45	13·48

No. XV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3																			
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J	
Serial number.	Jails.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis, and hæmoptysis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry ...	1		17	1	29	..	4	2	2	.	51	1	1	...	20	...	54	1	5	..
2	Vellore	...		90	...	63	1	5	5	4	...	88	...	4	1	16	1	103	6	34	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	32		52	..	12	3	4	...	41	1		...	20	...	57	1	28	...
4	Coimbatore		..	3	..	15	...	1	1	1	...	299	1	.	...	6	...	...	...	5	...
5	Penitentiary	..	...	6	.	10	...	18	3	6	...	102	1	4	...	28	2	8	...	12	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	4		41	...	15	1	6	...	58	1	1	..	17	..	1	...	48	...
7	Salem		...	30	1	17	..	4	3	..	...	30	2	5	..	10		24	...	15	...
8	Bellary	...	...	2	..	94	1	5		..	...	121	1	3	1	16	1	15	1	64	...
9	Vizagapatam ...	17	10	31	1	35	...	4	1	3	..	52	...	2	1	30	...	47	..	12	...
	District Jails.																				
10	Cuddalore	...	...	25	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	23	1	...	...	8	...	43	1		...
11	Tanjore	...	..	8	...	7	.	...	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	12	...
12	Palamcottah	...	..	23	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	31	...	...	..	10	...	4	...	22	...
13	Madura	...		17	4	12	...	3	.	1	.	14	2	1	...	4	1	15	1	10	...
14	Berhampur	4	1	10	2	14	...	5	1		.	4	1	...	..	2	1	11	..	5	...
	Grand total ...	22	12	298	9	431	2	77	21	28	..	954	12	21	3	188	6	394	11	272	...
	Grand total for 1911.	3	2	313	16	625	6	126	30	61	3	758	10	42	7	261	5	354	17	369	...

1	2	4											
		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from											
Serial number.	Jails.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	1·09	1·09	18·47	1·09	31·52	...	1·09	..	58·68	1·09	231·48	6·52
2	Vellore	...	...	80·85	...	59·29	·80	3·59	·80	92·53	5·39	486·91	16·17
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	40·24	...	65·39	...	...	...	71·68	1·26	416·22	10·06
4	Coimbatore	...	...	3·42	.	17·11		..	..	...	...	405·98	3·42
5	Penitentiary	...	...	8·17	...	13·62	...	5·45	...	10·90	..	505·34	13·62
6	Cannanore	...	...	5·58	...	57·20	...	1·40	...	1·40	...	415·77	4·19
7	Salem	...	...	45·52	1·52	25·79	...	7·59	.	36·42	.	279·19	10·62
8	Bellary	...	...	3·05	...	143·41	1·53	4·58	1·53	22·89	1·53	695·71	7·63
9	Vizagapatam	29·40	17·30	53·61	1·73	60·53	...	3·46	1·73	81·29	.	492·91	25·94
	District Jails.												
10	Cuddalore	...	...	97·28	...	54·48	...	..	...	167·33	3·89	482·53	11·67
11	Tanjore	...	...	33·00	...	28·88	...	...		49·50	...	668·26	..
12	Palamcottah	...	...	71·05	...	77·17	...		...	12·35	...	614·31	3·09
13	Madura	...	...	42·19	9·93	29·78	...	2·48	...	37·23	2·48	228·32	24·82
14	Berhampur	23·89	5·97	59·73	11·95	83·62	...	...	...	65·70	...	489·79	47·78
	Grand total	2·61	1·42	35·30	1·07	51·05	·24	2·49	·36	46·67	1·30	437·65	11·49
	Grand total for 1911.	·32	·21	33·00	1·69	65·90	·63	4·43	·74	37·33	1·79	422·09	14·02

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc,

† All the diseases shown under the respiratory system in the annual returns except those already entered in columns D and G,

No. XVI.—(VITAL.)

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency according to the length of original sentences.

[Abolished under the order of the Government of India, communicated in G.O. No. 1571, Judicial, dated 10th October 1911.]

No. XVII.—(VITAL.)

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912, *according to the length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
	Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	461·75	4	8·66	189·42	1	5·28	137·68	...	...	59·66	1	16·76	67·58	...	...	5·08	...	...
2	Vellore	568·58	7	12·31	153·67	5	32·53	179·50	2	11·14	91·92	2	21·76	120·00	1	8·33	12·58	1	79·49
3	Trichinopoly	221·58	4	18·05	198·25	1	5·04	131·75	1	7·58	131·42	...	...	79·33	2	25·21	33·17	...	...
4	Coimbatore	347·62	2	5·75	164·66	...	...	137·64	...	...	108·28	...	...	104·13	...	...	16·42	1	60·90
5	Penitentiary	318·15	3	9·43	106·48	3	28·17	107·05	2	18·68	98·71	...	...	89·47	...	..	16·72	2	119·62
6	Cannanore	338·75	3	8·86	99·75	...	..	102·50	...	...	75·42	...	...	98·00	...	...	4·25	..	...
7	Salem	283·66	3	10·58	119·33	1	8·38	138·75	1	7·21	51·92	1	19·26	48·50	1	20·62	15·17	...	...
8	Bellary	257·58	5	19·41	159·08	...	...	106·34	...	...	76·00	...	...	48·25	...	...	11·67	...	...
9	Vizagapatam	179·17	6	33·49	176·25	3	17·02	155·17	5	32·22	55·24	...	...	10·75	1	93·02	4·42	...	...
	District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore	148·33	1	6·74	54·33	2	36·81	22·43	...	...	10·58	...	...	17·08	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	90·67	...	...	67·00	...	...	44·83	...	...	22·75	...	...	19·00	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	96·33	1	10·38	72·50	...	...	58·75	...	...	51·59	..	...	42·33	...	...	1·25	...	...
13	Madura	160·63	9	56·03	187·18	...	...	23·09	1	43·31	11·23	...	...	15·97	.	...	5·16	...	...
14	Berhampur	116·50	7	60·09	37·58	...	...	5·58	...	...	5·43	.	...	3·58	1	279·33	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	3,589·30	55	15·32	1,785·48	16	8·96	1,351·06	12	8·88	850·15	4	4·71	763·97	6	7·85	125·89	4	31·77
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	477·00	9	18·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	4,066·30	64	15·74	1,785·48	16	8·96	1,351·06	12	8·88	850·15	4	4·71	763·97	6	7·85	125·89	4	31·77
	Grand total for 1911 ...	4,356·09	67	15·38	1,967·91	20	10·16	1,510·34	19	12·58	964·84	14	14·51	905·58	15	16·56	141·33	2	14·15

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, etc.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1912.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry.	4	...	97	5	101	5	106	6·97	·47	7·44	67	2	69	26	3	29	...	.	.	...	...	...	1	..	1	7	...	7
2	Vellore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
3	Trichinopoly.	1	..	10	...	11	...	11	·94	...	·94	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4	Coimbatore ...	38	...	654	23	692	23	715	54·86	1·65	56·51	293	21	314	360	2	362	...		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	39	...	39
5	Penitentiary.	40	2	1,084	55	1,124	57	1,181	33·35	·84	34·19	278	14	292	802	39	841	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	41	3	44
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	·13	...	·13	...	...		...	..	..	5	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
7	Salem ...	33	...	449	..	482	...	482	33·30	...	33·30	227	...	227	209	...	209	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	46	...	46
8	Bellary ...	39	...	333	3	372	3	375	45·88	·32	46·20	198	2	200	121	1	122	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	52		52
9	Vizagapatam.	1	...	205	10	206	10	216	8·89	·58	9·47	84	8	92	113	2	115	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	...	8
	District Jails.																												
10	Cuddalore ...	2	...	107	1	109	1	110	6·43	...	6·43	56	1	57	37	...	37	5		5	...	.	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
11	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah.	2	..	148	...	150	...	150	13·58	...	13·58	47	...	47	88	..	88	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	10
13	Madura ...	10	2	604	34	614	36	650	50·79	2·85	53·64	365	17	382	205	17	222	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	42	2	44
14	Berhampur ...	6	...	199	2	205	2	207	22·33	·04	22·37	98	...	98	92	1	93	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	15	1	16
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	176	4	3,895	133	4,071	137	4,208	277·45	6·75	284·20	1,715	65	1,780	2,055	65	2,120	20	1	21	1	...	1	5	...	5	275	6	281
15	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	1,636	50	38,407	1,419	40,043	1,469	41,512	1,783·59	57·24	1,840·83	11,320	549	11,869	7,722	350	8,072	19,346	517	19,863	1	...	1	18	1	19	1,636	52	1,688
	Grand total ...	1,812	54	42,302	1,552	44,114	1,606	45,720	2,061·04	63·99	2,125·03	13,035	614	13,649	9,777	415	10,192	19,366	518	19,884	2	...	2	23	1	24	1,911	58	1,969
	Grand total for 1911 ...	1,859	51	39,247	1,414	41,106	1,465	42,571	1,899·51	59·96	1,959·47	12,668	654	13,322	8,708	309	9,017	17,891	444	18,335	5	...	5	22	4	26	1,812	54	1,866

STATEMENT A

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1912.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1912, in the part of the Jail devoted to: Hospital. M.	Hospital. F.	Observation Cells. M.	Observation Cells. F.	Civil Prisoners. M.	Civil Prisoners. F.	Under-trials. M.	Under-trials. F.	Europeans. M.	Europeans. F.	Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year. By Jail Department.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year. By Public Works Department.	Remarks.
		Central Jails.																RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells	(a) 6	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	334	397	141	2,702 13 1	4,830 11 11	(a) Excludes three kutcha cells in the hospital which were converted into a kitchen. Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in available wards and cells in the quarantine.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	528	729				
		Total ...	47	...	77	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	100	862	1,126				
		Total average population ...	15·60	1·02	33·53	2·67	19·88	...	6·91	·47	...	...	1·46	39·22	796·83	947·59				
2	Vellore ...	Cells	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	204	291	146	4,250 15 7	31,356 0 9	(b) A new Civil Debtors' ward was built—G.O. No. 163 W., dated 8th Feb. 1911. (c) The old Civil Debtors' ward has been set apart for European prisoners. The male juveniles were locked up in the close prison.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	12	...	(b) 24	...	...	...	(c) 10	...	...	88	1,013	1,223				
		Total ...	64	12	88	5	24	...	...	...	10	...	...	94	1,217	1,514				
		Total average population ...	15·64	1·44	47·89	2·45	10·85	...	...	...	·02	·03	·93	60·33	984·38	1,124·01				
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells	(d) 2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	147	193	152	1,473 1 3	2,257 0 9	(d) Two cells for prisoners under observation in hospital were built in the year. Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the quarantine outside the jail. The juveniles were placed in separate cells.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44				
		Do. without do. ...	72	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,181				
		Total ...	74	...	40	...	48	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,252	1,418				
		Total average population ...	28·06	...	28·08	...	25·51	...	·94	...	·15	...	·45	...	738·75	821·94				
4	Coimbatore.	Cells	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 2	(e) 440	518	120	4,729 4 5	29,681 3 5	(e) The increase is due to the construction of 64 cells on the site of Block No. 4—G.O. No. 1029 W., dated 29th Sept. 1910, and Official Memo. from P. W. Dept. No. 4069 C., dated 11th July 1911. (f) Due to the conversion of four of the six cells into an association ward for females. The female under-trials were accommodated in the cells for female convicts and the male juveniles in the solitary cells.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	4	...	...	(f) 8	128	204				
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	689				
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	80	...	64	...	4	...	...	10	1,030	1,411				
		Total average population ...	10·00	...	59·28	...	62·98	...	54·51	1·65	·74	...	·08	·19	807·24	996·65				

No.	Jail	Description																	Remarks
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	20	* 10	257	350			* Four of these are set apart for girls.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	265	309			
		Do. without do.	59	8	48	...	...	...	29	5	...	5	...	...	280	434	45	2,220 3 4	8,019 0 3	The surplus under-trial prisoners were confined in the quarantine.
		Total ...	59	8	65	...	...	...	29	5	54	5	20	46	802	1,093				
		Total average population ...	11·20	·19	26·82	1·93	...	...	33·12	·84	15·98	·49	19·73	5·53	652·52	768·35				
6	Cannanore.	Cells	1	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	99	167				The figures of accommodation for the several classes of prisoners shown vary from those of the previous year due to (1) the construction of a female prison, (2) the confinement in the old female block of civil debtors, (3) the removal of convict warders from No. 8 block to the portion of No. 1 block hitherto occupied by civil debtors, and (4) the use of No. 8 block as a kitchen.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	57	4	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	855	966	139	4,291 6 8	9,728 10 4	
		Total ...	58	6	60	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	954	1,133				
		Total average population ...	13·38	·11	47·32	...	28·40	...	·15	...	...	...	...	8·77	647·44	745·55				
7	Salem ...	Cells	...	...	60	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	636 + 2 †	738				† Represents accommodation available for leper convicts.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	35	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 + 51 †	160	103	2,576 10 6	7,523 0 6	
		Total ...	35	...	60	...	36	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	674 + 53 †	898				
		Total average population ...	9·19	...	39·15	...	13·18	...	32·40	...	...	...	·40	...	586·69 + 24·60 ‡	705·61				‡ Average population of leper convicts.
8	Bellary ...	Cells	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	388	413				(g) The side rooms in the hospital have been altered which provide additional accommodation. Excess prisoners were accommodated in workshops and temporary sheds outside the jail.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	(g) 47	...	12	3	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	21	187	311	93	4,023 6 5	18,796 13 10	The female prison inside the jail was closed with reference to G.O. No. 939, Judl., dated 10th June 1912, and surplus under-trial prisoners find accommodation there.
		Total ...	47	...	15	3	5	...	36	...	...	...	8	35	575	724				
		Total average population ...	22·02	·18	65·31	·15	7·15	...	45·42	·32	·01	...	·14	10·41	557·73	708·84				
9	Vizagapatam.	Cells	3	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h) 6	(i) 252	306				(h) and (i) Six cells for females and six cells for condemned prisoners were completed during the year.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	38	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	311	91	3,802 14 2	16,108 14 6	Whenever there was overcrowding, prisoners were accommodated in verandahs of blocks and in the smiths' shop in the main jail.
		Total ...	41	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	499	617				
		Total average population ...	17·21	·04	28·33	...	...	...	8·72	·54	...	...	·37	·11	532·35	587·67				
		District Jails.																		
10	Cuddalore ...	Cells	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	262	281				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	20	4	54	...	19	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	10	141	237	1,037 1 11	55 11 6	
		Total ...	22	4	54	...	19	...	34	...	...	...	...	17	272	422				
		Total average population ...	5·04	·12	20·64	...	19·63	...	6·43	...	...	...	...	·05	231·15	283·06				

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1912—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1912, in the part of the Jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
		District Jails—concld.																		
11	Tanjore	Cells	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	296	230	224 7 3	963 9 4	(*j*) The old civil debtors' wards with accommodation for 30 prisoners are now used as school rooms during the day time.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8				
		Do. without do.	15	...	...	...	(*j*) 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	131				
		Total	15	...	22	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	312	435				
		Total average population	8·87	...	13·01	...	46·55	...	..	...	...	...	4·82	...	216·83	290·08				
12	Palamcottah.	Cells	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	240	194	3,071 14 10	572 7 4	Surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in a separate ward in the under-trial yard. Juveniles were locked up in cells.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	15	...	54	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	86	197				
		Total	15	...	56	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	324	437				
		Total average population	12·02	...	38·92	...	18·10	...	13·49	...	...	...	·21	...	273·10	355·84				
3	Madura	Cells	2	..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	66	90	114	1,929 14 0	191 3 6	The excess population in quarantine and under-trial blocks were confined in tents and the surplus male convicts in work sheds.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	20	4	...	...	36	...	40	3	...	...	5	14	242	364				
		Total	22	4	20	...	36	...	40	3	...	...	5	16	308	454				
		Total average population	4·91	·61	25·99	...	31·99	...	50·41	2·76	...	...	·39	26·16	345·74	488·96				
14	Berhampur.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(*k*) 30	31	90	4,491 3 0	4,768 6 3	(*k*) Twenty-four cells were built in lieu of the No. 4 block demolished in 1910. The juveniles were accommodated in separate cells
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	20	...	44	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	...	14	112	225				
		Total	20	...	44	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	...	15	142	256				
		Total average population	4·07	·01	23·98	...	4·35	...	22·13	·04	...	...	·22	6·01	133·50	194·31				
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Cells	16	2	448	9	...	...	40	...	58	...	44	65	3,629	4,311	...	40,825 4 5	1,34,852 14 2	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	8	...	...	...	64	...	4	...	8	44	437	565				
		Do. without do.	650	32	292	3	395	...	197	8	10	5	5	255	5,210	7,062				
		Total	666	34	748	12	395	...	301	8	72	5	57	364	9,276	11,938				
		Total average population	177·21	3·72	528·25	7·20	288·55	...	274·61	6·62	16·90	·52	29·25	156·78	7,528·85	9,018·46				
	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	......	809 0 0	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do.	10	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81				
		Total	10	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81				
		Total average population	·19	...	...	...	35·95	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·14				

Total ...	Cells	16	2	448	9	...	...	40	...	58	...	44	65	3,629	4,311			
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	64	...	4	...	8	44	437	565			
	Do. without do.	660	32	292	3	466	...	197	8	10	5	5	255	5,210	7,143			
	Total ...	676	34	748	12	466	...	301	8	72	5	57	364	9,276	12,019	...	40,825 4 5	1,35,661 14 2
	Total average population...	177·40	3·72	528·25	7·20	324·50	...	274·61	6·62	16·90	·52	29·25	156·78	7,528·85	9,054·60			
Total for 1911.	Cells	16	...	448	9	...	...	40	...	58	...	48	55	3,535	4,209			
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	..	8	...	...	...	64	...	4	...	8	36	437	557			
	Do. without do.	652	29	292	3	448	...	197	8	...	5	5	265	5,214	7,118			
	Total ...	668	29	748	12	448	...	301	8	62	5	61	356	9,186	11,884	...	39,680 5 10	1,01,727 7 6
	Total average population...	250·79	3·90	626·32	7·48	304·82	·11	247·15	7·86	13·97	·02	12·99	177·04	8,397·51	10,049·96			

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
				Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lb.	C. From 5 to 10 lb.	D. Over 10 lb.	Total.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lb.	C. From 5 to 10 lb.	D. Over 10 lb.	Total.
	Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,747	183	443	413	256	109	1,221	99	166	58	20	343
2	Vellore	1,695	177	146	353	410	347	1,256	66	115	51	30	262
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,204	186	12	295	162	39	508	7	317	158	28	510
4	Coimbatore ...	1,508	114	149	513	310	105	1,077	68	180	59	10	317
5	Penitentiary ...	1,707	230	468	541	314	25	1,348	47	62	13	7	129
6	Cannanore ...	1,405	224	145	346	132	55	678	146	239	87	31	503
7	Salem	1,162	285	130	258	263	107	758	41	58	15	5	119
8	Bellary	1,183	120	439	322	78	4	843	88	97	34	1	220
9	Vizagapatam ...	655	33	61	175	176	150	562	16	33	7	4	60
	District Jails.												
10	Cuddalore ...	540	79	...	222	107	54	383	...	56	17	5	78
11	Tanjore	258	20	18	61	69	66	214	6	10	8	...	24
12	Palamcottah ...	579	54	55	202	105	73	435	20	45	21	4	90
13	Madura	1,202	202	229	328	220	47	824	87	64	23	2	176
14	Berhampur ...	550	63	44	194	158	51	447	8	25	6	1	40
	Grand total ...	15,395	1,970	2,339	4,223	2,760	1,232	10,554	699	1,467	557	148	2,871
	Total for 1911 ...	18,069	2,268	1,586	5,248	3,551	1,817	12,202	962	1,790	692	155	3,599

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.*	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission. Sentenced to				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7. Sentenced to				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.
			One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Central Jails.														RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	188	78	85	11	35	96	221	443	29	57	122	229	1 3 6	0 14 2
2	Vellore	1	116	84	53	16	32	71	240	254	30	42	113	163	5 14 6	0 13 11
3	Trichinopoly ...	4	110	53	50	24	36	84	235	329	25	53	129	196	4 11 10	0 12 8
4	Coimbatore ...	1	75	61	69	18	35	81	220	549	27	53	118	272	14 12 6	1 5 1
5	Penitentiary ...	1	*78	70	45	27	51	88	350	474	28	51	107	271	14 2 6	1 6 0
6	Cannanore ...	...	53	54	62	18	34	79	233	786	26	51	130	288	28 7 6	1 9 10
7	Salem	...	55	46	56	12	36	84	239	500	27	55	133	268	8 10 0	1 5 3
8	Bellary	...	90	52	34	20	36	80	290	351	26	43	134	242	9 12 3	1 7 7
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	69	59	33	8	34	87	191	341	29	58	111	229	10 5 0	0 12 11
	District Jails.															
10	Cuddalore	...	85	35	20	2	39	75	190	257	26	48	95	192	5 7 6	0 6 5
11	Tanjore	...	73	33	19	7	36	79	262	272	29	50	133	221	6 13 6	0 9 10
12	Palamcottah ...	...	77	33	17	5	35	80	190	460	27	52	106	244	15 3 6	0 10 5
13	Madura	...	113	28	16	14	36	78	182	471	27	54	124	208	10 8 0	0 12 3
14	Berhampur ...	...	31	19	9	4	30	102	169	365	26	54	124	256	8 4 0	0 14 1

* Excludes one simple imprisonment prisoner sentenced to less than one year who earned remission for having worked.

STATE

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A. One month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity	286	11	317	7	172	4	84	...
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	38	1	7	...	2	...	...	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	17	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	194	13	22	1	6	...	1	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	10	3	29	5	25	1	16	1
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	..
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Sec. 211 ...	Making false charge	6	1	23	4	17	2	9	4
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	·66	1	76	1	54	...	23	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	5	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	28	1	7	2	1	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	55	3	...	3	..	...	...	..
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion	6	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	1	...	9	3	16	..	10	1
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	23	6	13	3	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child...	...	4	...	7	...	9	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	438	16	238	...	89	1	26	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	163	1	225	3	195	4	76	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	49	4	25	1	8	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	95	4	108	1	51	3	16	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	5	...	11	4	25	5	18	4
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	1,572	178	2,028	100	1,722	39	524	19

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year **1912.**

2																3		
jail during the year 1912 under sentences not exceeding																Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	22	1,008
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	14	241
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	11	95
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	11	70
3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	2	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	15
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	6	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
4	1	18	...	14	...	1	...	126	9	6	...	66	1	237	11	248
9	2	51	5	35	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	139	11	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	9	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	17	822
49	...	28	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	745	8	753
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	5	89
8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	9	291
13	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	15	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
346	11	149	1	25	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	6,385	348	6,733

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A. One month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	31	...	22	2	5	...	2	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	6	2	11	1	57	1	121	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	15	3	24	2	19	...	5	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	68	6	126	9	95	5	44	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	33	11	123	30	106	11	39	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	9	1	60	3	38	2	50	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	81	2	69	...	66	1	16	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	84	8	53	...	16	...	5	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	..	...	...	...	1	...		...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	84	5	522	10	653	12	216	2
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	2	...	10	.	2	2	3	...
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract .., ...	9	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	9	...	30	2	22	...	2	...
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	45	4	14	...	5	...	...	...
C.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	1	1	32	...	171	2	778	3
	Offences against other laws ...	4,572	556	683	26	139	3	32	1
	Total for Central and District Jails	2,174	124	4,730	230	3,753	107	2,137	38
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	5,951	723	228	2	39	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	8,125	847	4,958	232	3,792	107	2,137	38
	Grand total for 1911 ...	7,596	690	4,555	205	3,559	95	2,184	44

* Excludes three criminal lunatics

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1912 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
108	1	36	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	348	8	356
21	...	207	...	77	...	7	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	335	...	335
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	5	75
18	..	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	21	378
16	2	9	2	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	327	56	383
19	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	6	186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
7	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	3	251
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	8	167
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
125	1	79	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,692	31	1,723
7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	2	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	65
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	73
111	2	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	8	1,149
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,431	586	6,017
1,013	22	709	14	184	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1	14,959	546	15,505
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,218	725	6,943
1,013	22	709	14	184	1	16	...	129	9	48	...	66	1	*21,177	1,271	22,448
979	19	686	16	248	1	11	...	161	15	63	...	50	3	20,092	1,088	21,180

admitted during the year.

APPENDIX II—SPECIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ONLY.

No. XII-A.—

Statement of assets of the Manufacturing departments of the Jails in the

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1912.							Closing	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 *minus* column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	282 2	7,026 13	5,737 7	4,183 11	4,594 1	67 11	21,756 7	245 7	4,610 5
2	Vellore	614 11	57,652 14	12,446 6	7,274 6	2,311 5	1,635 10	78,664 0	49 7	33,176 4
3	Trichinopoly	62 5	7,302 1	11,499 5	4,522 6	4,883 2	1,107 7	27,161 12	78 2	8,014 8
4	Coimbatore	451 15	1,22,241 12	62,270 8	1,05,722 2	16,073 13	13,111 4	2,93,648 14	421 5	95,102 5
5	Penitentiary	53 0	9,833 7	22,145 1	5,414 14	23,300 3	600 7	60,146 2	76 14	8,277 12
6	Cannanore	59 8	7,732 4	6,805 3	3,023 0	5,266 14	345 6	22,541 7	36 15	14,720 10
7	Salem	501 15	11,351 10	6,816 11	8,027 10	1,892 12	136 6	28,454 4	156 0	13,391 13
8	Bellary	7 8	5,318 2	1,954 5	1,678 2	5,017 2	1,956 8	12,018 11	240 0	10,618 3
9	Vizagapatam	93 7	2,549 14	3,039 10	978 11	969 2	122 0	7,508 12	175 13	2,400* 4
	District Jails.									
10	Cuddalore	146 1	1,441 10	2,069 12	5,101 11	978 1	49 0	9,688 3	52 1	1,548 8
11	Tanjore	16 9	2,178 8	7,597 13	1,339 11	343 8	...	11,476 1	9 4	2,893 10
12	Palamcottah	41 3	4,249 4	2,681 11	619 9	5,803 5	36 10	13,358 6	10 13	5,028 15
13	Madura	734 15	1,137 1	1,436 10	1,430 8	214 15	213 9	4,740 8	21 0	1,028 3
14	Berhampur	152 3	1,537 7	612 12	582 13	355 3	14 15	3,225 7	7 3	1,096 9
	Total ...	3,217 6	2,41,552 11	1,47,113 2	1,49,899 2	72,003 6	19,396 13	5,94,388 14	1,580 4	2,01,907 8
	Total for 1911 ...	3,798 8	1,60,849 11	1,10,431 3	1,70,478 6	84,875 5	19,598 6	5,10,834 11	3,217 6	2,41,552 11

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for

* Includes Rs. 1,800 being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press.
† Includes Rs. 2,099–6–0 do. do.
‡ Includes Rs. 14,826–4–0 do. do.
§ Includes Rs. 1,918–9–0 do. do.

(FINANCIAL).

Madras Presidency at the commencement and close of the year **1912.**

balance on 31st December 1912.					Difference between columns 9 and 16.	Amount			Total increase (+) or decrease (−) in assets of jail manufacturing departments during the year 1912 (total of columns 17 and 20).	Remarks.
Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14 *minus* column 15.		Paid into the Treasury during 1912 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1912.	*Plus* or *minus* difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (−).		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
5,621 15	3,896 13	4,357 11	311 8	18,520 11	− 3,235 12	25,908 14	13,542 7	12,366 7	9,130 11	
22,366 5	7,427 4	10,092 4	3,049 13	70,061 11	− 8,602 5	* 62,944 6	36,121 1	26,823 5	18,221 0	
4,722 6	4,400 8	3,492 12	1,282 15	19,425 5	− 7,736 7	31,136 10	14,196 3	16,940 7	9,204 0	
56,578 13	94,415 0	83,830 15	10,129 7	3,20,218 15	26,570 1	† 1,50,426 1	1,63,782 5	− 13,356 4	13,213 13	
17,247 4	5,982 0	14,189 1	850 0	44,922 15	− 15,223 3	‡ 87,009 9	46,335 15	40,673 10	25,450 7	
4,546 8	2,873 4	4,753 1	675 10	26,254 12	3,713 5	§ 22,213 13	18,325 8	3,888 5	7,601 10	
6,087 15	7,901 10	1,308 4	25 7	28,820 3	365 15	15,594 13	10,289 4	5,305 9	5,671 8	
3,725 0	1,909 8	1,436 5	16 0	17,913 0	5,894 5	28,981 9	20,781 0	8,200 9	14,094 14	
2,198 2	986 12	647 7	318 0	6,090 6	− 1,418 6	9,684 14	5,686 15	3,997 15	2,579 9	
2,510 3	4,743 15	379 1	55 13	9,177 15	− 510 4	11,198 2	7,384 8	3,813 10	3,303 6	
2,959 15	1,697 3	301 9	...	7,861 9	− 3,614 8	6,569 15	929 6	5,640 9	2,026 1	
1,114 1	613 4	3,173 4	693 9	9,246 12	− 4,111 10	25,791 10	14,542 5	11,249 5	7,137 11	
1,806 7	1,289 4	1,063 11	17 6	5,191 3	450 11	11,694 1	9,562 2	2,131 15	2,582 10	
784 6	559 14	281 12	...	2,729 12	− 495 11	2,528 9	1,420 14	1,107 11	612 0	
1,32,269 4	1,38,796 3	1,29,307 1	17,425 8	5,86,435 1	− 7,953 13	4,91,682 14	3,62,899 13	1,28,783 1	1,20,829 4	
1,47,113 2	1,49,899 2	72,003 6	19,396 13	5,94,388 14	+ 83,554 3	4,83,763 14	4,60,915 1	22,848 13	1,06,403 0	

depreciation have been made and those in columns 7 and 14 the amount of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL).

Comparative statement of manufactures.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total value of articles manufactured during the year		Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of General statement No. XI).	
		1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Central Jails.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	28,735 7 9	28,236 11 7	38·22	36·53
2	Vellore	68,039 3 6	46,861 1 6	44·27	36·25
3	Trichinopoly	38,952 6 5	33,069 7 0	31·98	28·21
4	Coimbatore	2,05,003 5 0	1,92,809 2 0	49·76	45·53
5	Penitentiary	48,491 0 0	48,248 0 0	64·39	63·89
6	Cannanore	28,451 7 0	21,716 9 5	41·98	45·31
7	Salem	19,896 5 5	25,595 13 5	25·49	25·16
8	Bellary	27,625 15 1	34,824 5 7	39·55	44·56
9	Vizagapatam	11,228 0 6	10,658 9 3	13·15	18·45
	District Jails.				
10	Cuddalore	10,186 6 5	10,839 2 4	27·30	26·36
11	Tanjore	15,312 5 10	8,285 11 9	48·08	47·25
12	Palamcottah	23,490 8 6	24,363 1 10	44·65	41·42
13	Madura	9,350 0 0	9,820 0 0	45·80	48·31
14	Berhampur	3,370 5 3	2,752 8 1	26·82	22·86
	Total ...	5,38,132 12 8	4,98,080 3 9	39·97	38·66

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the cost per head under diet after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.

Serial number.	Jails.	Cost per head under diet.					
		As per statement No. IX.			After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	Central Jails.						
1	Rajahmundry	31	4	3	30	2	11
2	Vellore	31	6	10	29	15	7
3	Trichinopoly	25	5	1	32	11	6
4	Coimbatore	28	10	0	31	1	1
5	Penitentiary	35	5	4	36	12	0
6	Cannanore	33	1	2	35	15	3
7	Salem	35	5	0	32	3	6
8	Bellary	29	14	11	32	7	4
9	Vizagapatam	46	11	6	35	12	4
	District Jails.						
10	Cuddalore	34	11	10	33	9	6
11	Tanjore	17	3	6	27	6	8
12	Palamcottah	28	10	9	31	6	6
13	Madura	29	9	11	36	14	9
14	Berhampur	42	14	7	36	2	7
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	31	12	8	32	13	0
15	*Civil Jail, Madras*	0	2	3	0	2	3
	Total, Jails ...	31	10	6	32	10	10

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1912 (vide *G.O. No.* 385, *Judicial, dated* 25*th February* 1896).

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	8	9	10	11
			Total number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.									
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.	Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to Sub-Jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to Sub-Jails by District Medical officers.
1	Ganjām	14	944	1,346	...	2,290	43·29	49·77	...	93·06	16·78	1·42	2	21·49	48	10
2	Vizagapatam	22	1,989	2,842	1	4,832	71·27	113·65	·00	184·92	13·12	4·18	4	21·63	44	12
3	Gōdāvari	15	1,524	1,826	1	3,351	21·25	72·12	·01	93·38	5·10	2·68	1	10·71	49	8
4	Kistna	16	1,185	2,360	...	3,545	12·73	85·58	...	98·31	3·93	1·16	1	10·17	37	13
5	Guntūr	13	894	1,866	...	2,760	18·17	102·56	...	120·73	7·44	·62	...	...	32	13
6	Nellore	13	1,191	1,512	13	2,716	15·80	75·26	·64	91·70	4·86	·82	...	...	28	65
7	Kurnool	13	759	1,917	...	2,676	14·36	86·46	...	100·82	6·92	1·88	1	9·92	31	74
8	Bellary	10	470	1,573	...	2,043	8·78	83·36	...	92·14	6·84	1·61	2	21·71	27	6
9	Anantapur	11	461	1,640	...	2,101	5·36	75·33	...	80·69	4·26	·93	2	24·79	17	10
10	Cuddapah	9	813	1,142	...	1,955	21·67	62·76	...	84·43	9·76	1·63	2	23·69	28	117
11	North Arcot	14	1,814	1,902	...	3,716	22·89	83·62	...	106·51	4·62	·30	1	9·39	36	10
12	Chittoor	11	648	1,866	...	2,514	11·75	90·56	...	102·31	6·64	2·31	2	19·55	19	11
13	Salem	14	1,021	1,569	1	2,591	13·68	47·92	·03	61·63	4·90	·29	...	...	28	17
14	Chingleput	10	713	1,015	1	1,729	12·36	41·20	·01	53·57	6·35	·69	1	18·67	18	50
15	South Arcot	14	827	2,034	1	2,862	10·51	78·42	·01	88·94	4·65	·58	1	11·24	30	14
16	Tanjore	19	1,627	2,114	...	3,141	7·66	105·39		113·05	2·73	·78	...	...	49	15
17	Trichinopoly	13	959	1,857	...	2,816	8·04	75·73	...	83·77	3·07	·15	...	...	34	10
18	Madura	10	679	1,509	...	2,188	12·63	72·71	...	85·34	6·81	·33	..	...	20	7
19	Rāmnād	12	551	1,335	1	1,887	9·67	71·96	·02	81·65	6·42	·32	2	24·49	32	5
20	Tinnevelly	12	650	1,766	...	2,416	7·96	76·13	...	84·09	4·48	1·25	...	...	28	10
21	Malabar .. ... 20; Anjengo 2	22	2,401	2,318	4	4,723	43·87	108·70	·07	152·64	6·69	6·50	3	19·66	89	66
22	South Canara	9	581	695	1	1,277	13·88	30·65	·02	44·55	8·74	2·77	2	44·89	23	86
23	Coimbatore	14	1,537	2,897	...	4,434	21·30	137·60	...	158·90	5·07	3·37	1	6·29	30	5
24	The Nilgiris	3	302	611	39	952	3·44	13·39	3·04	19·87	4·17	·43	...	...	10	145
	Total ...	313	23,940	41,512	63	65,515	432·32	1,840·83	3·85	2,277·00	6·61	37·04	28	12·30	787	779
	Total for 1911 ...	311	22,571	38,213	49	60,833	414·05	1,700·18	3·58	2,117·81	6·70	29·34	25	11·80	824	744

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912 excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2	3	4				5			
			Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.			
							A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjām	14	42·29	49·77	...	93·06	3,372	...	3,372	36 3 9
2	Vizagapatam ...	22	71·27	113·65	·00	184·92	4,757	3	4,760	25 11 10
3	Gōdāvari	15	21·25	72·12	·01	93·38	610	...	610	6 8 6
4	Kistna	16	12·73	85·58	...	98·31	481	...	481	4 14 3
5	Guntūr	13	18·17	102·56	...	120·73	273	...	273	2 4 2
6	Nellore	13	15·80	75·26	·64	91·70	1,858	59	1,917	20 14 6
7	Kurnool	13	14·36	86·46	...	100·82	401	...	401	3 15 8
8	Bellary	10	8·78	83·36	...	92·14	168	...	168	1 13 2
9	Anantapur ...	11	5·26	75·33	...	80·69	127	...	127	1 9 2
10	Cuddapah	9	21·67	62·76	...	84·43	442	..	442	5 3 9
11	North Arcot ...	14	22·89	83·62	..	106·51	296	...	296	2 12 6
12	Chittoor	11	11·75	80·56	...	102·31	805	...	805	7 13 11
13	Salem	14	13·68	47·92	·03	61·63	423	...	423	6 13 10
14	Chingleput ...	10	12·36	41·20	·01	53·57	507	...	507	9 7 5
15	South Arcot ...	14	10·51	78·42	·01	88·94	524	...	524	5 14 3
16	Tanjore	19	7·66	105·39	...	113·05	409	...	409	3 9 11
17	Trichinopoly ...	13	8·04	75·73	...	83·77	635	...	635	7 9 3
18	Madura ...	10	12·63	72·71	...	85·34	408	...	408	4 12 6
19	Rāmnād ...	12	9·67	71·96	·02	81·65	751	...	751	9 3 2
20	Tinnevelly ...	12	7·96	76·13	...	84·09	375	...	375	4 7 4
21	Malabar 20 ... / Anjengo 2 ...	22	43·87	108·70	0·7	152·64	2,130	144	2,274	14 14 4
22	South Canara ...	9	13·88	30·65	·02	44·55	1,394	81	1,475	33 1 9
23	Coimbatore ...	14	21·30	137·60	..	158·90	432	...	432	2 11 6
24	Nilgiris	3	3·44	13·39	3·04	19·87	141	...	141	7 1 6
	Total ...	313	432·32	1,840·83	3·85	2,277·00	21,719	287	22,006	9 10 8
	Total for 1911 ...	311	414·05	1,700·18	3·58	2,117·81	19,775	282	20,057	9 7 6
	Russellkonda ...	...	32·35	2·76	...	35·11	2,216	...	2,216	63 1 10
	Koraput	...	31·17	5·72	...	36·89	3,320	3	3,323	90 1 3
	Nellore	...	6·03	25·33	·65	32·01	1,429	59	1,488	46 7 9
	Calicut	...	8·96	13·01	·04	22·01	2,054	144	2,198	99 13 10
	Mangalore	..	7·69.	12·38	..	20·07	1,394	81	1,475	73 7 11

1	2	6						7						
		Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Serial number.	Districts.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjām	4,527	18	22	...	4,567	49 1 3	23	6	188	...	217	2 5 4	152 13 1
2	Vizagapatam	8,119	37	25	...	8,181	41 3 10	269	10	140	...	419	2 4 3	100 3 10
3	Gōdāvari	4,841	...	...	...	4,841	51 13 7	7	...	...	...	7	0 1 2	2 9 9
4	Kistna	4,717	...	...	...	4,717	47 15 8	71	...	..		71	0 11 7	61 3 4
5	Guntūr	6,787	...	..	...	6,787	56 3 6	6	...	...	...	6	0 0 10	9 10 10
6	Nellore	4,192	9	..	...	4,201	46 2 2	10	32	65	...	107	1 2 8	130 7 10
7	Kurnool	4,876	...	...	...	4,876	48 5 10	77	...	..	...	77	0 12 3	40 15 4
8	Bellary	3,281	...	...	...	3,281	35 9 9	77	..	...	...	77	0 13 4	47 13 3
9	Anantapur	3,054	..	...	...	3,054	37 13 7	56	...	..	...	56	0 11 1	60 3 5
10	Cuddapah	3,651	...	...	...	3,651	43 3 11	65	...	...	..	65	0 12 4	39 14 0
11	North Arcot	4,944	...	...	...	4,944	46 6 8	30	...	...		30	0 4 6	100 0 0
12	Chittoor	4,832	...	...	..	4,832	47 8 8	91	...	..	...	91	0 14 3	39 6 4
13	Salem	3,088	...	...	...	3,088	50 2 1	22	...	...	...	22	0 5 9	75 13 10
14	Chingleput	2,716	...	.	...	2,716	50 11 4	47	...	..	...	47	0 14 0	68 1 10
15	South Arcot	4,523	...	...	...	4,523	50 13 9	4	...	34	...	38	0 6 10	65 8 3
16	Tanjore	5,141	...	...	...	5,141	45 7 7	113	...	46	...	159	1 6 6	203 13 6
17	Trichinopoly	3,951	...	...	...	3,951	47 2 8	247	..	...	...	247	2 15 2	1,646 10 8
18	Madura	4,248	...	...	...	4,248	49 12 5	7	...	...	...	7	0 1 4	21 3 5
19	Rāmnād	4,353	...	...	...	4,353	53 5 3	6	...	...	...	6	0 1 1	18 12 0
20	Tinnevelly	3,724	...	..	...	3,724	44 4 7	40	...	...	...	40	0 7 7	31 0 1
21	Malabar 20 / Anjengo 2	8,496	— 12	...	...	8,484	55 9 9	112	11	14	...	137	0 14 4	21 1 3
22	South Canara	1,670	25	14	...	1,709	38 6 1	229	...	43	...	272	6 1 8	98 3 1
23	Coimbatore	7,187	...	...	...	7,187	45 3 8	66	...	...	.	66	0 6 8	19 9 4
24	Nilgiris	1,060	..	...	...	1,060	62 15 9	22	...	...	...	22	1 1 9	51 2 7
	Total	1,07,978	77	61	...	1,08,116	47 9 0	1,697	59	530	...	2,286	1 0 1	61 11 6
	Total for 1911	98,285	86	52	...	98,423	46 8 10	1,331	53	327	...	1,711	0 12 11	58 5 [illegible]
	Russellkonda	996	18	22	...	1,036	29 8 1	12	6	188	...	206	5 13 11	686 10 8
	Koraput	418	37	25	...	480	13 0 2	200	10	126	...	336	9 1 9	87 4 4
	Nellore	1,529	9	...	..	1,538	49 0 8	..	32	65	...	97	3 0 6	144 12 5
	Calicut	684	— 12	...	...	672	30 9 5	40	11	14	...	65	2 15 3	166 10 8
	Mangalore	787	25	14	...	826	41 2 6	122	...	43	...	165	8 3 6	151 6 0

STATEMENT G—*continued.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912 *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Districts—*cont.*	8		9					10				11								12	
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other Miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjām ...	95	1 0 4	671	5	...	676	7 4 3	561	...	561	6 0 5	275	...	132	...	...	131	538	5 12 6	8	0 1 5
2	Vizagapatam ...	243	1 5 0	578	35	...	613	3 5 0	1,199	...	1,199	6 7 9	879	14	252	...	...	152	1,297	7 0 3	29	0 2 6
3	Gōdāvari ...	86	0 14 9	279	12	17	308	3 4 9	673	...	673	7 3 4	270	21	...	...	...	28	319	3 6 8	4	0 0 8
4	Kistna ...	163	1 10 6	402	22	...	424	4 5 0	1,186	..	1,186	12 1 0	324	11	..	...	...	58	393	4 0 0	...	...
5	Guntūr ...	89	0 11 10	423	8	...	431	3 9 1	1,477	...	1,477	12 3 9	268	27	...	...	...	29	324	2 10 11	...	...
6	Nellore ...	17	0 3 0	290	4	...	294	3 3 4	1,465	...	1,465	15 15 7	164	6	98	...	...	27	295	3 3 6	8	0 1 5
7	Kurnool ...	89	0 14 1	255	4	...	259	2 9 1	660	..	660	6 8 9	266	25	...	...	...	14	305	3 0 5	4	0 0 8
8	Bellary ...	73	0 12 8	131	7	...	138	1 8 0	498	...	498	5 6 6	184	18	...	...	...	4	206	2 3 9	...	...
9	Anantapur ...	27	0 5 4	270	14	...	284	3 8 4	503	...	503	6 3 9	172	29	...	...	...	4	205	2 8 8	...	...
10	Cuddapah ...	62	0 11 9	265	24	...	289	3 6 9	1,206	...	1,206	14 4 7	269	18	25	...	...	2	314	3 11 6	...	...
11	North Arcot ...	74	0 11 1	733	36	...	769	7 3 6	842	...	842	7 14 6	361	15	...	...	...	58	434	4 1 2	1	0 0 2
12	Chittoor ...	17	0 2 8	587	5	...	592	5 12 7	665	...	665	6 8 0	200	19	29	...	...	12	260	2 8 8	1	0 0 2
13	Salem ...	23	0 6 0	309	9	...	318	5 2 7	825	...	825	13 6 2	290	14	...	...	...	11	315	5 1 9	3	0 0 9
14	Chingleput ...	21	0 6 3	385	4	...	389	7 4 2	510	...	510	9 8 4	221	12	...	— 5	...	1	229	4 4 5	...	...
15	South Arcot ...	63	0 11 4	664	8	38	710	7 15 9	531	...	531	5 15 6	373	9	...	...	..	5	387	4 5 7	6	0 1 1
16	Tanjore ...	88	0 12 5	828	13	...	841	7 7 0	1,006	...	1,006	8 14 5	323	31	...	...	...	20	374	3 4 11	13	0 1 10
17	Trichinopoly ...	16	0 3 1	412	9	...	421	5 0 5	321	...	321	3 13 4	396	50	28	...	...	36	510	6 1 5	...	...
18	Madura ...	28	0 5 3	179	...	...	179	2 1 7	571	...	571	6 11 1	354	34	...	...	...	84	472	5 8 6	1	0 0 2
19	Rāmnād ...	...	...	366	6	...	372	4 8 11	459	...	459	5 9 11	288	10	...	...	...	44	342	4 3 0	24	0 4 8
20	Tinnevelly ...	57	0 10 10	291	...	...	291	3 7 4	268	...	268	3 3 0	298	11	...	...	...	10	319	3 12 8	...	...
21	Malabar 20 ... / Anjengo 2 ...	185	1 3 5	823	60	...	883	5 12 7	1,790	...	1,790	11 11 7	733	57	87	11	...	48	936	6 2 1	30	0 3 2
22	South Canara ...	81	1 13 1	203	48	...	251	5 10 2	486	...	486	10 14 7	175	7	79	12	...	10	283	6 5 8	...	...
23	Coimbatore ...	75	0 7 7	646	144	3	793	4 15 10	882	..	882	5 8 10	349	40	...	...	...	68	457	2 14 0	34	0 3 5
24	Nilgiris ...	56	3 5 3	97	44	..	141	7 1 6	308	..	308	15 8 0	96	5	25	...	...	5	131	6 9 6	...	...
	Total ...	1,728	0 12 2	10,087	521	58	10,666	4 10 11	18,892	...	18,892	8 4 9	7,528	483	755	18	...	861	9,645	4 3 9	166	0 1 2
	Total for 1911 ...	2,154	1 0 4	9,750	549	38	10,337	4 14 1	18,127	...	18,127	8 8 11	6,855	503	1,003	27	...	730	9,118	4 4 11	142	0 1 1
	Russellkonda ...	46	1 5 0	...	5	...	5	0 2 3	45	...	45	1 4 6	33	...	132	...	...	13	178	5 1 1	6	0 2 9
	Koraput ...	48	1 4 10	16	3	...	19	0 8 3	42	...	42	1 2 3	131	11	252	...	...	139	533	14 7 2	21	0 9 1
	Nellore ...	...	...	72	3	...	75	2 5 6	921	...	921	28 12 4	20	...	98	...	...	1	119	3 11 6	1	0 0 6
	Calicut ...	2	0 1 5	9	31	...	40	1 13 1	216	...	216	9 13 0	37	7	87	11	...	15	157	7 2 2	30	1 5 10
	Mangalore ...	...	...	87	48	...	135	6 11 7	229	...	229	11 6 7	51	2	79	12	...	8	152	7 9 2	...	...

STATEMENT G—*concluded.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1912 *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—concluded.

Serial number.	Districts—*concld.*	13. Contingencies. A. Rents, rates and taxes.	B. Service postage and telegrams.	C. Telephone charges.	D. Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	E. Office furniture.	F. Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	G. Total cost.	H. Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjām	35	14	...	—18	...	3	34	0 5 10
2	Vizagapatam ...	20	17	...	—10	3	8	38	0 3 3
3	Gōdāvari	103	...	...	1	39	...	143	1 8 6
4	Kistna	245	...	...	3	4	...	252	2 9 0
5	Guntūr	44	...	...	1	13	...	58	0 7 8
6	Nellore	607	6	...	—1	15	6	633	6 14 5
7	Kurnool	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	0 1 1
8	Bellary	16	...	...	1	4	...	21	0 3 8
9	Anantapur	58	...	...	...	12	...	70	0 13 11
10	Cuddapah	...	10	...	1	—6	...	5	0 0 11
11	North Arcot ...	26	...	...	9	...	...	35	0 5 3
12	Chittoor	42	...	...	2	...	...	44	0 6 11
13	Salem	46	...	...	2	14	...	62	1 0 1
14	Chingleput ...	127	...	.	1	6	...	134	2 8 0
15	South Arcot ...	61	1	...	5	20	...	87	0 15 8
16	Tanjore	2	...	...	16	10	...	28	0 4 0
17	Trichinopoly ..	50	...	...	1	44	...	95	1 2 2
18	Madura	45	...	...	4	8	...	57	0 10 8
19	Rāmnād	11	...	...	..	...	...	11	0 2 2
20	Tinnevelly	6	...	...	1	1	...	8	0 1 6
21	Malabar, 20 ... / Anjengo, 2 ...	15	15	54	9	14	12	119	0 12 6
22	South Canara ...	168	6	...	9	2	12	197	4 6 9
23	Coimbatore ...	17	..	...	...	10	...	27	0 2 9
24	Nilgiris	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	0 2 5
	Total ...	1,744	69	54	46	214	41	2,168	0 15 2
	Total for 1911 ...	2,272	73	...	193	351	...	2,889	1 5 10
	Russellkonda ...	12	14	..	2	..	3	31	0 14 2
	Koraput	...	17	...	4	...	8	29	0 12 7
	Nellore	588	6	...	4	..	6	596	18 9 11
	Calicut	...	15	54	...	1	12	82	3 11 7
	Mangalore	168	6	...	7	2	12	195	9 11 5

Serial number.	Districts—*concld.*	14. Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards. A. Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	B. Dietary dead-stock.	C. Hospital dead-stock.	D. Garden and agricultural plant.	E. Lighting dead-stock.	F. Disciplinary dead-stock.	G. Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H. Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	I. Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 11 F).	J. Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	K. Total cost.	L. Cost per head of average strength.	15. Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	28	...		...	...	...	28	0 4 10	10,096	108 7 10
2	Vizagapatam	15	81	...	5	15	..	...	...	..	7	123	0 10 8	16,902	91 6 5
3	Gōdāvari	...	4	...	...	27	...	...	..	...	..	31	0 5 4	7,022	75 3 2
4	Kistna	...	30	...	..	15	9	..	...	..	...	54	0 8 9	7,741	78 11 10
5	Guntūr	3	31	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	45	0 6 0	9,490	78 9 8
6	Nellore	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	..	...	18	0 3 2	8,955	97 10 6
7	Kurnool	56	3	.	...	46	51	..	...	...	7	163	1 9 10	6,841	67 13 8
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	14	0 2 5	4,476	48 9 3
9	Anantapur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0 2	4,327	53 10 0
10	Cuddapah	...	...	...	1	21	11	...	...	...	5	38	0 7 2	6,072	71 14 8
11	North Arcot	34	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	0 8 0	7,478	70 3 4
12	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	.	71	0 11 1	7,378	72 1 10
13	Salem	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0 0 3	5,080	82 6 10
14	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	4,553	84 15 10
15	South Arcot	14	25	...	..	27	...	...	...	...	...	66	0 11 10	6,935	77 15 7
16	Tanjore	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	8	0 1 2	8,067	71 5 9
17	Trichinopoly	...	55	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	56	0 10 8	6,252	74 10 2
18	Madura	...	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	0 9 7	6,022	70 9 0
19	Rāmnād	5	21	...	..	...		...	...	...	3	29	0 5 8	6,347	77 11 9
20	Tinnevelly	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	10	0 1 11	5,092	60 8 10
21	Malabar, 20 / Anjengo, 2	6	109	...	..	65	85	...	...	...	...	265	1 11 9	15,103	98 15 1
22	South Canara	...	75	4	1	23	3	...	...	...	...	106	2 6 1	4,860	109 1 5
23	Coimbatore	...	135	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	68	233	1 7 6	10,186	64 1 8
24	Nilgiris	..	5	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	0 6 5	1,870	94 1 9
	Total	134	641	4	11	424	159	...	...	...	99	1,472	0 10 4	1,77,145	77 12 9
	Total for 1911	92	506	...	48	630	99	...	1	190	109	1,675	0 12 8	1,64,633	77 11 10
	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,769	107 5 7
	Koraput	15	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2 9 8	4,927	133 8 11
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,835	151 0 9
	Calicut	...	...	..	...	25	...	...	...	...	..	25	1 2 2	3,487	158 6 10
	Mangalore	...	31	4	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	50	2 7 10	3,227	160 12 7

STATEMENT H.

I

Revised scales of diet for labouring prisoners.

—		Ounces daily.	Ounces weekly.
1. Cereal	Ragi	15	105
	Cholum or	15	105
	Cumbu	15	108
2. Rice		5	35
3. Pulse (dholl)		* 5	35
4. Vegetables		6	42
5. Oil		½	3½
6. Tamarind		½	3½
7. Salt		½	3½
8. Curry powder		¼	1¾
9. Onions		½	3½

* 2 oz. of which may be replaced thrice a week by 2 oz. of smoked or dried fish or 4 oz. of fresh fish.

NOTE.—(1) 26 oz. of cumbu to be considered as equivalent to 25 oz. of ragi or cholum.

(2) Convict-warders are given 20 oz. of rice daily instead of 20 oz. of mixed grains.

(3) This scale was in force throughout the year in Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore Central Jails and in the other jails from 1st October 1912.

II

Experimental scale of diet for females (rigorous and simple imprisonment convicts and under-trials), male under-trial prisoners and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment.

—		Ounces daily.	Ounces weekly.
1. Cereal	Ragi		
	Cholum or		
	Cumbu	12	84
2. Rice		5	35
3. Pulse dholl)		† 4	28
4. Vegetables		6	42
5. Oil		½	3½
6. Tamarind		½	3½
7. Salt		½	3½
8. Curry powder		¼	1¾
9. Onions		½	3½

† 2 oz. of which may be replaced thrice a week by 2 oz. of smoked or dried fish or 4 oz. of fresh fish.

NOTE.—This scale was in force in all the jails from 1st October 1912.

No. 1097, JUDICIAL, 3RD JUNE 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 19th March 1913.
No.—A.

Order—No. 1097, Judicial, dated 3rd June 1913.

The year 1912 was marked by a further reduction in the prison population of this Presidency, which has fallen from a daily average of 13,340 in 1909 to 11,332 in the year under report. The reduction in 1912 was partly due to the releases and remissions granted on the occasion of the Imperial Darbar at Delhi at the close of 1911, but as compared with the years 1909 and 1910 there has also been a satisfactory diminution in the number of prisoners of all classes admitted to jail, this having fallen from 95,680 in 1909 to 88,991 in 1912. Considerable progress seems to have been made in recent years in the identification of habitual offenders in District and Central jails, whether before or after convictions, the percentage having risen in ten years from 12·7 in 1903 to 19·13 in 1912. The Government attach great importance to the recognition and separation from other convicts of habitual offenders. It is this class which does most to contaminate the minds of prisoners who are expiating a first offence, and His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes to render more effective the rules already in force which have in view the separation of habitual criminals from the rest of the jail population.

2. Of the 25,836 undertrial prisoners received into jail in 1912, 39·4 per cent. were convicted and 52·8 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The corresponding figures for the previous five years are shown in the margin. It is satisfactory to note that in the year under review a reduction appears in the proportion of persons against whom prosecutions failed after they had been subjected to imprisonment in jail and recently ; the Government have again issued instructions to the magistracy impressing on them the need for the exercise of great care in remanding accused persons to custody. The average periods of detention of undertrial prisoners, viz., 37·33 days in the case of Sessions prisoners and 14·84 days in the case of persons charged before magistrates, were slightly in excess of those for the previous year. It should be possible to reduce this average in the case of persons charged before magistrates and constant vigilance on the part of District Magistrates is necessary to check any tendency to protract proceedings unduly.

	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals and discharge.
1907	33	57·66
1908	42	50·45
1909	40	52
1910	38	55
1911	37	55

3. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jail under the age of 15 was 278, a figure which, though it compares favourably with those of 1909 (358), 1910 (363) and 1911 (291), is still much higher than the Government can approve. The Inspector-General draws attention to the large number of girls among these juvenile prisoners, which, the Government observe, formed approximately 10 per cent. of the entire female convict population. In reviewing the jail report for 1911, the Governor in Council directed that every case of the imprisonment of a juvenile should be scrutinized by the District Magistrate and, if necessary, reported for the orders of

Government. These orders were possibly not received in time to affect very materially the statistics of the year, but His Excellency in Council wishes to draw the renewed attention of all magisterial officers to this subject, which he has much at heart, of stopping the avoidable committal to prison of juveniles, whether male or female. The Governor in Council is by no means convinced that sufficient use is made by the courts of the power conferred on them by section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to release first offenders, and especially those of youthful age, upon probation. All District Magistrates are again desired to take special measures to ensure that every unnecessary commitment of a juvenile offender is promptly noticed and the magistrate responsible called to account.

4. The Government are glad to receive a further favourable report on the experiment of devoting the Tanjore District jail exclusively to adolescent criminals. The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to visit the jail and report on the facilities that exist in its neighbourhood for the teaching of agriculture, in view of the large proportion of the prisoners who belong to the cultivating classes. The main problem in connection with this experiment is to provide the youthful convict with some form of occupation that is likely to assist him after release, and to give him a fresh start in life. The Government fully endorse the Inspector-General's remarks regarding the opportunities that exist not only in relation to this jail, but with regard to other jails in the Presidency, for the formation of a Prisoners' Aid Society, and they would gladly extend to such an agency whatever assistance may be within their power. They have at present under consideration an offer by the Salvation Army to establish a settlement for the reception of convicts similar to the settlement opened in the Punjab.

5. The ratio of punishments to daily average population was slightly higher than in the previous year, but remains, as usual, very low, each convict receiving on an average a little less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ punishments *per annum.* When it is remembered that over 20 per cent. of these punishments were merely warnings, which are punishments only in name, it is evident that the exaction of labour and the maintenance of order are accomplished with a most moderate resort to the punitive powers conferred by the Prisons Act. The number of whippings (14) was again satisfactorily low. Of the 14 convicts who were whipped, no less than 11 were habituals, while two whippings were inflicted upon adolescent prisoners in the Tanjore jail. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that this form of punishment, though doubtless a strong deterrent, should only be resorted to when other means of punishment have been tried and failed. In this Presidency this punishment is less used than in any other Province in India. In the large and important central jails at Vellore and Trichinopoly, not a single case of whipping occurred during the year, and most of the whippings which were elsewhere inflicted were imposed as a punishment for assaults on jail officers or other prisoners.

6. Excluding outlay incurred by the Public Works Department on buildings the total expenditure for the year fell short of that of the preceding year by Rs. 93,194 and was Rs. 13,81,052. The decrease was chiefly due to a fall in the manufacturing and dietary charges. The net cash earnings rose from Rs. 21,119 in 1911 to Rs. 1,28,603, a figure which takes account of a debit cash balance of Rs. 13,387 in the Coimbatore jail, due to the non-adjustment of large Military and Police outstandings. The actual profit on manufactures in all jails was Rs. 1,20,829, the total value of articles manufactured being slightly under five lakhs. Excluding charges incurred on account of Public Works, the average cost to the State of a prisoner was Rs. 78–12–0 and the average net cost, deducting his cash earnings, Rs. 67–6–0.

7. The revised scale of diet which was in force in the Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore jails throughout the year, was introduced into the remaining Central jails, and into all District jails, on the 1st October 1912. As the introduction of this diet scale has been held to be one of the causes of the riot that occurred in the Penitentiary in November 1912, the Government have recently, in G.O. No. 714, dated 17th April 1913, undertaken a detailed examination of the suitability of the diet scale, the result of which is to confirm them in the view that the dietary is ample to maintain a labouring convict in good health. It has been

decided, however, to raise the daily allowance of salt from one-half to three-quarters of an ounce, and a rice diet will now be allowed to those convicts who were accustomed before imprisonment to the exclusive use of that grain.

8. The progressive improvement that has taken place during the last five years in the sick and death rates of prisoners confined in Central and District jails, is shown in the following table :—

Years.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Death-rate per mille.
1908	21·6	29.3
1909	23·2	23·2
1910	19·7	14·5
1911	19·5	13·5
1912	19·2	11·6

The death-rate of 11·6 per mille is the lowest on record, and the Governor in Council congratulates the Inspector-General and the Superintendents and Medical Officers upon this satisfactory evidence of the success of their efforts for the health of the prisoners committed to their charge. The rates of mortality in the Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Coimbatore jails, where the revised diet scale was in force throughout the year, were respectively 9.73, 7·39, 4·02 and 3·01 per mille, figures so low that they could hardly be improved on. With reference to the remarks of the Inspector-General regarding the manner in which cholera infection is introduced the Government will be prepared to sanction proposals for the removal of insanitary conditions from the neighbourhood of jails. During the year the municipal trenching ground in the vicinity of the Vizagapatam jail was closed. A special ward for the reception of tubercular patients at Trichinopoly was in use during the year, and steps are being taken to construct a similar ward in the Bellary jail for the reception of consumptives from the northern and Ceded Districts.

9. At the close of the year accommodation in the Central and District jails and in the Civil Jail, Madras, was available for 12,019 prisoners compared with 11,884 at the end of 1911. The daily average population for the same jails stood at 9,055. The number of cells rose from 4,209 to 4,311. Steady progress must be made in providing cellular accommodation, the goal to be reached ultimately being a separate cell for each male convict.

10. The general results of the year's administration are creditable to Lieut.-Col. Macnamara, I.M.S., and to the officers of the department under his control.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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